PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,505.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6-30 P.M.				
5th Sept.	ARCADIA	6603	MACEDONIA	10512
12th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
3rd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7011
10th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	BRITANNIA	6325

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
20th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	.....
T. 13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
T. 10th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th ,,	MOREA	11000	.....	.....
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T. 8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

T.=Through Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Allan	3rd Sept. 1908
GUMBRA	4,168	Boyer	1st Oct. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Heurle	29th Oct. ,,
ODARNIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. ,,
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	21st Jan. 1909

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
GOHANIN	4,143	Magnen	13th Sept. 1908
NERA	5538	Schmitz	9th Oct. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,383	Guionnet	6th Nov. ,,

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Mazzanini	15th Sept 1908.
R. RUBATINO	4,580	L. Mancini	18th Oct. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Mazanini	13th Nov. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	,, 900	,, 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Retsito	17th Sept 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Oct. 1908.
ISONZO	5,000	G. Retsito	17th Nov. 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 205.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

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Agent.

No. 69, HORNBY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LUNGA	2171	Mon 7th Sept.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DUMRA	1,695	Thur, 3rd Sept.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri, 4th Sept.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,205 tons, on MONDAY, 7th Sept. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowe't, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Sept., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MAZAGON," 4,997 tons, sailing on or about the 5th Sept.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd September, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October	1908
KORRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov.	1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.	1908

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	24th Sept. 1908.

For further Particular regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);

LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	353	598	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	793	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*930	489	809
Karachi	44	,,	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26
A. Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 10	.....	Oct. 28
C. City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5
C. City of Manchester	...	Oct. 26	.....	Nov. 15
C. City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 28
B. Merton Hall	...	Nov. 19	Dec. 10	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Nov. 27	.....	Dec. 18 1909
A. City of Sparta	...	Dec. 14 1909	.....	Jan. 2
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 13

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

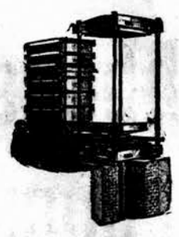
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.



EDWIN MILLS & Co.
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL	£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS	£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Betrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaipihg (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ys 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Paking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

POONA RACES-1908.

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Exceeds the Magnifying Power of any Binocular Extant.

COERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR NO. 20.	Linear magnification 6x. Surface magnification 36x. Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°. Price Rs. **100**.
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Rs. **75**.

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FOR FIELD MARINE OR OPERA.

Rs. **26**.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
40/43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Shawnuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE 

MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases in dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated

"THERAPION" may be procured at 2/- and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Rowland's Macassar Oil FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SCOTTISH TRIALS. 1908.



TRADE MARK

As usual, the most noticeable feature was the overwhelming popularity and success of

DUNLOP TYRES

OFFICIAL RESULTS IN BRIEF:

119 daily non-stop runs were made on
DUNLOPS.
57 daily non-stop runs were divided between 4 other Makes of Tyres.
9 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on
DUNLOPS.
4 Cars made complete non-stop runs on all five days on other Makes of Tyres
HILL CLIMBS.
30 first places in all seven classes on
DUNLOPS.
5 first places divided between other Makes of Tyres.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

TEA, COFFEE, OILMANSSTORES, HAMS, BACON, CHEESE.

LIPTONS

QUALITY AND EXCELLENCE.

NOTE ADDRESS

FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES

23 to 33, APOLLO St., FORT, BOMBAY.

POST BOX No. 248 NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and tissuary vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Powers, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, hysteria, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, horrid dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. ... married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incon... Price 21s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Blockages, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 6d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for those annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos Medicines bears the Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DYSPEPTICS and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical review," by Dr. De Roos on the ... [illegible] nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Dr. De Roos' Medical Publisher, 15 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Printed by TREACHER & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of ENTRY for the forthcoming Practical Examination is THURSDAY, September 3rd, 1908.

For particulars, apply to—

EDGAR FAULKNER,
Local Secretary,
The Anchorage, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 251 of 1900.

(1) RAGHOWJI VIJPAL, Administrator of the Estate of SANGJIBHAI RAISI and Moonim of the firm of RAISI AMERCHAND and (2) CULLIANJI SHUNJIBHAI, the sole proprietor of the said firm and property of Raisi Amerchand.........Plaintiffs.

v/s.

NARRONDAS PURMANAND ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of April, 1907, the following immoveable and moveable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of September, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing theron, situate in and fronting the East side of the Borah Bazar Street formerly in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and now in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 square yards and 6/9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 568, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 78, and at present under No. 79, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the said Borah Bazar Street, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the North by the House-No. 78 of Burjorji Rustomji Battliwala, and on or towards the South by the house No. 80 of Muncherji Dinshawji Coachman which premises were formerly in the occupation of Jeewaji Bhimji Cooper and others, the tenants of Rajishewari Gopalrao Myral and are now in the occupation of the said Callianji Sangjibhai the second plaintiff and his tenants and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the West side of Bazar Gate Street in the Fort, formerly in Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and at present in the Registration District of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 112 6/9 square yards be the same, little, more or less and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 569, and Assessed by the Municipal Commissioner formerly under No. 43, and now under No. 50, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the West by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the North by the house No. 49, formerly the property of the late Purshottumdas Pranjiwandas and now of Sha Lakhmidas Wallji, and on or towards the South by the house No. 51, formerly the property of Byramji and now of Doctor Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Javerchand Atmaram and other tenants of Gangadhar Yeshwantrao and are now in the occupation of the said Cullianji Sangjibhai, the second Plaintiff and his tenants.

Lot No. 2.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Taratapkivala," weighing 8 tolas and 9¼ wals.

Lot No. 3.

One pair of Gold Sunklas "Patli Googrivali," weighing 8¾ tolas and 7¾ wals.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1908.

ISSUE OF RUPEES THIRTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBETURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Section 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite TENDERS for Rs. 30 LAKHS, bearing interests at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 8th September 1908 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1908.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1908 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1908.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1908, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 2,00,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,

W. N. SHILSTONE,
SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,
ESPLANDE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF AGRA."
ARRIVED ON 31ST AUGUST, 1908.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Home Street, Bombay, 1st September, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN AZIZOF JADID-UL-ISLAM, late of Meshed in Persia, Moghul Mahomedan Merchant deceased.

IBRAHIM HAJI ABDUL RAHIMAN AZIZOF of Meshed in Persia, Moghul Mahomedan Merchant, temporarily residing in Bombay at Byculla, outside the Fort, one of the sons of the said deceased.......Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, BASIL SCOTT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eight and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI.
The 28th day of August, 1908.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), when the subjoined Special Resolutions will be proposed.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the Capital of the Corporation shall be increased to Rs. 52½ lacs by the creation of 12,000 new Shares of Rs. 125 each.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to issue forthwith the whole of the 12,000 new Shares and that the 12,000 new Shares so authorised to be issued shall in all respects rank pari passu with the existing shares in the Corporation save and except that they shall rank for Dividend only from the 1st day of December 1908 and shall be entitled to a Dividend pro rata according to the amount paid up on each Share.

3. That the Directors shall offer the said new Shares in the first instance to the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 upon the following terms and conditions that is to say:—

(A). That every Shareholder of the Corporation whose name shall appear in the Register of Shareholders of the Corporation on the 30th day of September 1908 shall on application being made by him to the Directors and received by them not later than the 31st day of October 1908 have a preferential right to the allotment to him or to his nominee, if such nominee shall be approved by the Directors, at Rs. 300 per Share of eight new shares for every one of the now existing whole shares of Rs. 2,500, held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908 and of two new Shares for every one of the now existing quarter shares of Rs. 625 held by him and standing in his name in the Register of Shareholders on the said 30th day of September 1908.

(B). That in the event of any of the Shareholders whose names shall appear in the Register of Shareholders on the 30th day of September 1908 failing to apply on or before the 31st day of October 1908 for an allotment of new Sharns or failing to apply on or before the said 31st day of October 1908 for the full number of the said new Shares to an allotment of which they are or may be entitled the Directors be and they are hereby authorised either to allot the new Shares which shall not have been applied for or any of them to such person or persons and upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit or to offer them to the public upon such terms as to the Directors may seem fit.

4. That applications for the said new Shares shall be made on the printed Forms supplied by the Corporation or to be obtained at the office of the Corporation and that the amount payable in receipt of the said new Shares shall be paid as follows:—

Rs. 150 per share on application.
Rs. 150 per Share on or before the 30th day of November, 1908.

5. That the Directors may pay to any Shareholder upon the amount paid by him on application for the shares, to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908, and may also receive from any Shareholder willing to advance the same all or any part of the balance due by him after application upon the Shares applied for by him to an allotment of which he shall be preferentially entitled and upon the money so paid in advance may pay to the Shareholder who shall have paid the same interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of payment until the 30th day of November, 1908.

6. That the following article shall be inserted in lieu of Article XI of the Articles of Association of the Corporation which was repealed by a Special Resolution confirmed on the 5th day of August, 1908, namely:—

"XI. The Company may by Special Resolution sub-divide its Shares or any of them."

The above Resolutions if passed by the required majority will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a second Extraordinary General Meeting to be subsequently convened.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1908.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE,

SEPTEMBER, 18TH AND 21ST.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT BY LOCAL AMATEURS.

PERFORMERS:—

Mesdames Binning, Bowen, Brooks, Coombs, DeBerry, Harter, Hick, Paterson Brown, Froes, Rumboll, Stevens, Wilson and Wood.

Messrs. Baker, Binning, Branson, Cassels, Cole, Coombs, Cottrell, Croft, Cuthbert, Gillet, Glendinning, Jackson, Johnston, Kent, Sanderson, Saunders, Tresilian and West.

Mr. Croft will sing and dance "The Cake Walk," by Leslie Stuart.

The Music will be under the direction of Mr. Clement Robinson.

PART I.

GEORGIA SING SONG.

Powerful Chorus, Dances.

PART II.

THE CAFE CONCERT.

Introducing "Sambo" (The Gay Parisienne), "The Cake Walk," "It's away we have in the army (Lady Madcap), "O Peaceful England," and "Yeomen of England" (Merrie England), "Never mind the Weather" (Sergeant Brue).

Choruses from San Toy, etc.

Mr. Cottrell will play Banjo Solo "Pompadour."

Orchestra from the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' Band, by kind permission.

Box office is kindly undertaken by Messrs. S. ROSE and Co.

The proceeds will be given to the GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL......... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

BEWARE of AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.



The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS Is

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.

Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."

GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse powers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office Green Street.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6, Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price. Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

LAWN—MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co. Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 404, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch, Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHILLIPS & CO. have just unpacked large assortments of CARR'S and SWALLOW and ANNET'S BISCUITS and CAKES. Inspection invited at our Fort Establishment. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—TEN CLERKS in the Small Causes Court, Bombay. Starting salary Rs. 25 per mensem. Apply to the Registrar by the 15th September Matriculates and School Final men preferred.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 700 Tons of Manganese Ore.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallett Bunder, by order of the Satak Manganese Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. R. K. Motishaw & Co.—

700 tons or thereabouts of manganese ore, lying on plot No. 18, at Mallett Bunder.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 5 days after sale.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Rampartab Ambalal Kharra, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadevi, opposite the Telegraph Office, on FRIDAY the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following machines, etc., of the Mahalaxmi Printing Press, consisting of cutting, treadle and cylindrical printing machines, stereo and galley presses, Gujrathi, English and Marathi types, blocks, galleys, cases, iron safe, stationery, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the property will be on view two days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Damodhar Hookamchand:—

8 bales white loongee.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Samaljee Alibhai Suratwalla:—

50 cases, 50 to 54 square feet, 4th quality Window glass.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the underwriters:—

P 270 Bombay 1-2—2 Cases Japanned Self-locking Padlocks.

P 419 1-5—5 Cases Lamps No. 00.

11 6-10—5 Cases Brass Spirit Lamps.

On account of the concerned:—

1 case about 50 pieces Plated Trays of different shapes and designs, size 20 to 24.

1 Double hole bamboo tent.

By order of Bai Pirozbai Bomanjee Vakil and on account and at the risk of Memon Esmail Joosub, the mortgagor:—

1 Diamond Ring.

On account of the concerned:—

Balance of the consignment of English Safes by J. Grove and Sons consisting of—

1 Safe, 36 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron Bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

1 Safe, 30 by 24 by 24, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron Bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

1 Safe, 28 by 20 by 20, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron Bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

3 Safes, 28 by 30 by 32, rounded corners and fitted with strong iron Bands, boiler plate doors and Chubb's lock.

Balance of the Consignment of English safes by Midland Safe Co.

4 Safes with Chubb's lock and bell, 26 by 28, by 20 by 32.

A Consignment of strong Iron Cash and document boxes with rounded corners.

3 Cash boxes.

1 Cash box with secret drawers.

2 Document boxes 20 inches.

1 Cash box with fire-proof lining 20 inches.

On account of the concerned:—

30 Powerful Incandescent Gas Lamps 600 and 1,000 Candle Power for outdoor and indoor illumination.

20 Lamps for gardens and avenues.

An English brougham (equal to new circular fronted with double seats, leather lined and cloth trimmings, roomy and easy running, fitted with new tyres), will be offered for sale by the undersigned at their Sales Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1908, at 2-30 in the afternoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND and buildings at Elphinstone Road, Dadar, and at Mahim, out of Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1896.

Fatmabai and another ....Plaintiffs,

vs.

Ahmed Oosman and Others..............Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree, herein dated the 6th day of August 1908, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the days and at the times hereafter mentioned the following immoveable properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 4.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, admeasuring 257 square yards or thereabouts, being a part or portion of land, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 78-97; New Nos. 12792, B. 11935, New Survey No. 122636, situate at Elphinstone Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the East and West by Batty Ground of Hoshanji Hormusji Kharas, on the South by the proposed New Foras Road, and on the North by the Elphinstone Road aforesaid.

LOT NO. 5.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.).

All that Batty field or piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Dadar Road, Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed under Collector's Land Revenue No. 582, containing by admeasurement 493 square yards and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the land of Luxmon Hurkoji and on or towards the North by the land of Thacker Jivandas Mulji.

LOT NO. 6.

On SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Mahim and admeasuring 53 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Sub-District of Bombay and situate at Magelwadi Street, assessed under Ward No. 5163 (1) and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the house of Dama Dharma, on or towards the West Sea Shore and on or towards the South by a Public Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys to the receiver or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Wania Sheri Road, Surat.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 172 of 1908.

Motilal Dayabhai...............................Plaintiff,

vs.

Calliandas Mulchand and another......Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, under instructions from M. R. Jayaker, Esqr., Barrister-at-Law, the Special Commissioner appointed herein by the Consent Decree, absolute for sale, dated the 13th day of July, 1908 in the above suit and pursuant to the above decree, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of September, 1908, on the premises at Surat, the undermentioned property at 5 o'clock in the afternoon:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, standing thereon situate in Surat at Wania Sheri Road, in Mahidharpoora, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Surat, at present in the occupation of the mortgagor Culliandas Moolchand and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Old No. 405, New No. 474, Marked O. B. 1-2 in Sheet A IV., containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on the East by the Wania Sheri Road aforesaid, on the West and North by the property of Shivlal Brijvalabh and on the South by Bhawania Wad Road, leading to the Galavmandi.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji Jamsetji and Dwarkadas, Attorneys to the Special Commissioner, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS.

HAND-CARTS,
STREET-CARTS,
DELIVERY VANS, ETC.
FOR
Confectioners, Bakers, Caterers, Dairymen Aerated Water Manufacturers, Booksellers, Stationers, Chemists, Oilmanstores, Wine Merchants, Etc.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. }BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable immoveable properties at British Hotel Lane, between Apollo Street and Meadows Street.

Under intructions from and by the order of the Owner, Messrs BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable properties either in one lot or in two separate lots. If Lot No. II is separately put up, it will be put up for sale at 5-45 p. m.

LOT NO. I.

All piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure, together with the messuage or tenement buildings and erections standing and being thereon, situate at British Hotel Lane, between Apollo Street and Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 508 (five hundred and eight) square yards and thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the property now or late of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, on the West by the property of Messrs. Treacher and Coy., on the North partly by the property of Aga Mahomed Jaffer and partly by the property described in lot No. II, and on the South by the said British Hotel Lane and which said piece of land, along with other lands, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. B—1404, New Survey No. 9516 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1204 and Street Nos. 7,9,11,13,15 or 17 and are now in the occupation of the Methodist Publishing House and others.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure, together with the messuage or tenement buildings and erections standing thereon situate at British Hotel Lane, between Apollo Street and Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 438 (four hundred and thirty-eight) square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Aga Mahomed Jaffer, on the West by the property of Maneckjee Framjee Cama, on the North by the property of Jehanghir Nusserwanjee Wadia and on the South partly by the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., partly by a common passage leading to British Hotel Lane aforesaid and partly by the property described in Lot No. 1 and which said piece of land, along with other lands, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 9, New No. 4833, Old Survey No. B—1404, New Survey No. 9516 and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1206 and 1207 and Street No. 21, 25, 23, 27 and 29 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the owners.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim Kola and Co., Attorneys for the vendor, at their office No. 79 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1908.



Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

TO LET a BUNGALOW, from 1st October '08, at Walkeshwer, on Narayan Dabholker Road, formerly occupied by the Police Commissioner, Mr. Gell, and Mr. Leslie Crawford, now occpied by Mr. Herburt, of Messrs. Wallace Co., situated on seaside, freely ventilated. For rent, write or see at RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Kalbadevi Road.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BUNGALOW, situated at Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 5,438 square yards, at present occupied by a European gentleman.

For further particulars, apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own Glass, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade



Mead Coventry Flyers at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.

ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free Art Catalogue and our Special Offer on Sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK!
FRESH STOCK!!

OOSMAN JAMALL,
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription, Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly.	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly.	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly.	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.	

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 1-8 do. do.
Third do.	„ 2-0 do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 3-0 do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	4	5

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Agra 3,096 tons, Captain A. Buck, arrived in harbour on Monday from Newport and Liverpool with a general cargo and Messrs. Barnard and Jones as passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain F. A. Alton, arrived in harbour on 31st August from Busreh, &c. with a general cargo 16 cases opium and Mr. A. Smith and, 4 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Wakamiya Maru, 3,437 tons Captain T. Yamawaki, arrived in harbour yesterdry from Kobe &c. with a general cargo.

The steamer Glenlyon 2,654 tons Captain R. J. Fairly arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London and Newport with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta, 3,492 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of sugar.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 31st August should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St
R I M S Elphinstone...Lt E Stocken.........R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farewell......R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept 1.

Alavi....2324 Hill......Jeddah.........24-9 B & P S N Co
Argyll......2205 Robinson ....Cori Bros & Co
Bahadur......2936 Cubbin.................T Morrison & Co
Brand......1519 Evensen ....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Calcutta ......2244 Young ....Bombay Co
City of Lucknow2371 Bryek.......................K N & Co
City of Agra......3096 Buck ....K N & Co
Dumra.........762 Cob ....M M & Co
Firoze.........2005 Watson...................Bo & P S N Co
Fultala........2702 Allen ....M M & Co
Garscube......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Heathdene......2277 Tippett N F...G Mackintosh & Co
Inchborva...2572 Nicholas.................T Morrison & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 kindall ....K N & Co
Hurley Bank......2092 Kerr ....W & A G & Co
Kt. Templar ....469 Billett .... W & A G & Co
Kasara............505...Alton ....M M & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Mazagon......3279 Lowe ....M M & Co
Martin.........2433 Archer ....The Bombay Co
Nowroz Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Oceana 3507Hayword ...Shanghai...27-10P & O S N Co
Rahmani......1172 Geddie ....N F B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.........1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Shah Najam...2751 Foster ....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2523 Baldwin...Shah ....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry......4840Stanhope ....W & A G & Co
Sanctoria..........2378 ' ard..................The Bombay Co
Wekamiya Maru ...3437 Yamawaki ...... N Y Kaisha
Ujina..........3426 Brocq ....M M & Co
Xima .... 146 Mahomed...........................Shah S N Co
Zoroaster...... 2376 Wickham

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel. Ton. Capt. Dest. Date. Agents.
A Clan MacIver 2418 Redford.Madras 3-9 F Muir & Co
D&E Bardistan 2600...Davies...Dankerk10-9 M M & Co
F Wistow Hall2193Meria ...L'pool ...5-9 K Nixon & Co
G Hild...1145 ...Salvesen ...Singpore ...2-9 F F C & Co
H Haidari 1563 DeLorine...Mauritius. 2-9 B& P S N Co
L Conrland...760 Ebrahim ...Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld
M Caledonia.......5529 Tocque .London.12-9...P & O Co
N Strathblane 2829Smith Philadelphia... -9 R A Willes
O Ahmadi...1540Hughes R.S. Ports 24-9 B & P S N Co
P Monsoori1735 Hanna......R S Ports 2-9 B & P S N Co
30ton crane.
P Hampton 2780Courtney New Port 8-9 K Nixon & Co

M W D D

Urlana..............3384 Robertson ...N F...M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa.............949 McDiarmid ...K'chi...4 [illegible] M & Co

H W P D

Ponani..........552 Shamsudin Repairing Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati ...524 Mahomed G Ports 3-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji ......547 Hoosein.........N F......Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umta.........3492 Phillip... Calcutta M M & Co
2 Olympia...3269 Osborne L'pool 5-9 W & A G & Co
3 Oriental...3085 Snow ......Shanghai 1-9 P & O Co
5 Merton Hall. 2777 Prowse Newport 5-9 K N & Co
6 Colaba 3899...Robertson ...M'borough 7-9M M & Co
7 Persia ...3779......Bartel...Triest 2-9...A L S N Co
9 Trifels...3020...Eggert...K'chi 3-9 W & A G & Co
10&11 Glenlyon 2654 Fairly ...Calcutta 5-9 K N & Co
12 Egypt ......4173 Summers London 26 9 P & O Co
15 Nerbudda.....1960Butter......Busreh 1-9M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Kasara s	Alton	Busreh, Aug 20
	City of Agra s ...	Buck	Newport, July 30
	Umta s	Phillips	Calcutta, &c
	Glenlyon s	Fairly	London, Aug 1
Sept 1	WakamiyaMaru s	Yamawaki ...	Kobe, July 30

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Persia s............	Bartolo	Trieste, &c
	Sutherland s......	Parlett........	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Salazie, for Marseilles.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Umta, for Calcutta, &c.
" Mazagon, for Calcutta, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, left Port Said on the evening of the 30th August.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 31st August.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived at London on the morning of the 31st August.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 29th Aug.

DAILY EXPORTS SEPT.—1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—25 bales hemp, R Muncherji ; 126 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 2 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 86 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 40 bales wool, N Goculdas ; 2,000 cwts mewra seed, Volkart Bros.

Wistow Hall s—36 bales wool, M J Jeomabboy and Co ; 68 bales wool, M Baba ; 29 bales wool, D Nagji ; 2,100 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—4,000 cwts musseer, and 1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wistow Hall s—450 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Olympia s—500 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Merton Hall s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Bamji and Co : 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Merton Hall s—47 bales cotton waste, and fly C Boggiano and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 173 cwts tamarind, V Madhowji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bardistan s — 220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS.)

Colaba s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Oriental s—2 1/4 cwts ganda horns, K N Miani and Co ; 58 cwts dry fruits, Fook Kee ; 16 cases opium, P and O Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 2nd September.

1. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School at 7 30 a.m. punctually on Thursday the 3rd instant.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

2. There will be Sword and Carbine Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Thursday at 6 p.m.

3. Mr E Bub having joined is posted to "C" Troop.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd September.

471 PRIZE DISTIBUTION.

It is notified for Information that the annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on the 25 Sept.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert will be held at the Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday the 5th inst. at 9-30 p. m. All members of the Corps and Club and their friends are most cordially welcome.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd September.

370.—Detail for the week ending 5th Instant :—

To-day Wednesday, 2nd Inst.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a m.

"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Thursday, 3rd Inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 4th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.

All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

Saturday, 5th Inst.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-30 a. m.

371.—Reservists—It is proposed to form a Reserve Company at an early date. N. C. Officers and Volunteers who wish to transfer to the above Company are requested to forward their names to Head-Quarters.

372.—Bugle Practice.—It is notified for information that Bugle Practice will be on every Wednesday at 8 p.m. on the Maidan until further orders and not on Tuesday as previously notified.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE SULTAN AND TSAR'S POSITIONS COMPARED.

"Abdul Hamid suddenly found everybody in his Empire in the reformers' camp excepting his unpopular Palace favourites," says the "Manchester Guardian." "Once the reformers had openly got the Army on their side, everyone followed. No one was sorry, except the small horde of parasites and spies who previously preyed on the administration, and they were not a class but a type, and a very unpopular one.

TSAR DEFEATS A REVOLUTION.

"Notice the difference between the Sultan's position and the Tsar's. The Tsar has defeated the revolution in Russia because he has had the support of powerful class interests and religious prejudices which the revolution threatened. In Russia the Constitution has by many people—probably the great majority of the nation—never been realised as the main thing. For very many the main thing has been the apportionment of nobles' land among peasants ; and nobles and peasants alike have largely adopted their different attitudes with reference to this issue.

RELIGIOUS EMANCIPATION.

"For very many others the main thing has been religious and racial emancipation ; and here again comes a predominant issue dictating the attitude of Jews on the one hand and of Jew-massacring Orthodox zealots on the other. And in other cases other issues have been supreme—e.g., in the Russian and Polish factories you have a proletariat for whom the revolution means higher wages, better conditions and Socialism, and opposed to it are an employing class, for whom it has the same meanings and who believe in cheap labour as the basis on which their businesses have been built up. In each of these instances the Tsar gets support from one side. The landlord class, the employing class, the Orthodox religious class, and many other classes support him, not because they all prefer despotism to a Constitution—there is a good deal of evidence that most of them do not—but because on the whole they think him a safeguard against their special bugbears. In this way the Tsar has enough class support to keep his hold on that part of his subjects without whose consent even a despot (as Hume pointed out) cannot govern—namely, his Army. The Sultan has not ; but he very soon might have if the Turkish reformers followed courses similar to those taken in Russia after the Tsar's grant of a Constitution in October, 1905."

The late Mr. David Christie Murray, in his "Recollections," just issued by Messrs. J. Long, tells a story which preserves that rare thing, a joke made by the late Mr. Gladstone. On his return from the Russo-Turkish war Murray went, at Liddon's wish, to Hawarden to speak to Gladstone in defence of the Turkish regular troops and the Mahomedan villagers, whom he found worthy of all praise for their cleanness, sobriety, and order. He was wearing a Bulgarian overcoat, woven of camel's hair and lined with bearskin. "Where," asked Gladstone, "did you obtain possession of this extraordinary garment, Mr. Murray ?" "I bought it, Sir, in Bulgaria," he answered. "Ah," said he, with a perfectly grave face and falling back a step to look at it, "I have had much to say of the Bulgarian atrocities of late years, but this is the only one of which I have had ocular demonstration."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—August 27, at Calcutta, the wife of W. P. Henderson, Indian Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

MAIN—August 24, at Meleng Estate, the wife of R. C. Main, of a son.

H. T. SINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

EVERYBODY IS TALKING
ABOUT AND TAKING
EVERYBODY'S TONIC,
KEMP'S
CHIRETTONES.
THEY SUPERSEDE
QUININE,
Tone up the whole system, prevent and cure Cold and Fever, and are harmless to the most delicate constitution.
3000 boxes sold since our machines arrived.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Fever cure in existence.
Re. 1 per box of 100 delivered anywhere in India.
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 2-45m., 2-41a.; Low water, 8-20m., 8-54a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4 Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, September 3.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 53m.; High water, 3-35m., 3-24a.; Low water, 9-6m., 2-45a.

Friday, September 4.—P. and O. steamer "Arcadia," with English mails of 21st August, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m.; High water, 4-42m., 4-23a.; Low water, 0-17m., 11-3a.

Saturday, September 5.—Cricket, Gymkhana "A" Team vs. Poona, away "B" Team vs. New High School, home. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 51m.; High water, 6-12m., 5-43a.; Low water, 0-35a.

Sunday, September 6.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 7-45m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-31m., 2-8a.

Monday, September 7.—Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m. ; High water, 8-55m., 8-38a; Low water, 1-54m.; 3-9a.

Tuesday, September 8.—Opening of tenders of Bombay Improvement Trust new Loan of 30 lakhs. Hingolee Press Company, Macmillan Building, 2-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 25m.; Sun sets, 6h. 48m.; High water, 9-49m., 9-40a; Low water, 2-55m., 3-59a.

Postal Notice.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Salazie" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 11 a.m., to-morrow the 3rd instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France will close at 10 a.m., the same day.

Wedding at Phulera.—The wedding of Miss L. Mitchell with Mr. A. Harbour was celebrated in the Church of England at Phulera by the Revd. Mr. Carter on the 28th August and was largely attended. After the ceremony, the wedding party assembled in the Railway institute. Mr. C. Stone, the Loco Foreman, proposed the toast of the newly married couple and wished them every joy and happiness in their sphere of life. Mr. A. Viegas, who then spoke, gave a brief character of the parties, specially congratulating the bridegroom in the selection of his bride. Mr. G. Mitchell, the father of the bride, is a very old engineman on the R. M. Railway and his popularity among his colleagues goes a great way to prove the numerous display of wedding gifts which adorned the table.

Matharpacady Reading and Social Club.—On Sunday last the members of the Matharpacady Reading and Social Club assembled at their Club Rooms to present an address to their President, Mr. D. F. Leao, offering him their congratulations on his being appointed President of the Particular Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. They also offered him their congratulations on his being elected President of the Bombay East Indian Association. Their last expression was one of gratitude for the many benefits they had received at his hands towards the welfare of the Club, which, but for the initiative impetus given to it by Mr. Leao, would never have been what it is now. Rev. Dr. B. D'Monte, Vicar of the R. C. Cathedral and Patron of the Club, presided. He opened the proceedings with a very appropriate speech which referred mainly to Mr. Leao's career, and concluded with a few remarks in praise of the Club. Mr. Leao replying to the address, which was read by the Vice-President, Mr. J. M. Pereira, spoke on the object of the Club, which, he said, had started on a very small scale, and which, through the anxiety of the members to promote its welfare, has attained its present position. The interests of the Club, he always had at heart and he asked those present, who were residents of the locality but not members, to help the Club to continue in a flourishing condition. Rev. Fr. P. Fernandes, then proposed the toast of Mr. Leao. The toast of the Rev. Fathers and guests was proposed by Mr. Basil Gonsalves. The Rev. Fr. Remedios replying, said it afforded the Reverend gentlemen great pleasure to accept the Secretary's invitation to the gathering which, he assured all those present, was a very social and enjoyable one. He hoped, in conclusion, to be present at many such pleasant evenings given by the Club, to which he wished every success. The songs sung by Misses Olive Misquitta (The Link Divine) and Bella Baptista (Margarite) were indeed ably rendered. Mr. Leander D'Souza sung "Havanah" with expression. The Committee's best thanks are due to Mr. Basil Gonsalves for having so adequately written out the address, to Mr. J. M. Pereira for so prettily decorating the premises for the occasion, to Mr. J. Dennis Brachen for supplying the music, and to all those who assisted in making the evening a thoroughly enjoyable one. Among those present were:—Rev.Dr.B.D'Monte, Rev. Father D. Remedios, Rev. Father P. Fernandes, Mr. Jos. Baptista, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Messrs. J. Almeida, L. M. D'Souza Jos. Gonsalves, Paul Miranda, Nusservanji S. Pochaji, Peter Pereira, Anthony Mendoza, J. A. Gonsalves, and a number of ladies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India," August 24.)

The services of Mr. A. E. Ryves, barrister-at-Law, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces, with effect from the 28th August.

The services of Lieutenant G. D. Heyland, 121st Pioneers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma military police.

Mr. G. R. Raye, Curator, bureau of education, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on medical certificate for nine months with effect from the 1st September.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. R. Kalberer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is granted, combined leave for six months, viz., privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period. with effect from the 12th October or subsequent date.

The services of Mr. L. L. Wickham, Executive Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Mr. J. A. Robertson, Comptroller, India Treasuries, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 19th of August.

The following grant of combined leave to Lieutenant R, Prince. Indian Army, Military Accounts Department, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on m. c. under the leave rules of 1886 for the Indian Army : Captain H. C. Szczepanski, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, Military Accounts Department, for six months—Mr. J. Delaney, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted an extension of leave for two months on medical certificate with effect from the 8th September.

Mr. E. Daltry, Deputy Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, is granted a day's extention of the leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr. I. C. Thomas, Chief Superintendent of Telegraphs, 1st class, temporary rank, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 19th August.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Bombay List.

Sergeant Thomas James Crumley to be Sub-Conductor, vice Sub-Conductor J T Jackson, deceased, with effect from the 12th April 1908.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain James Muir Smith to be Commissary: Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Phillip Phillips to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to His Majesty's approval; Conductor (supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Frederick John Skinner to be absorbed in the grade of Assistant Commissary Sub-Conductor William Rees to be Conductor; Sergeant James Arthur Percival Day to be Sub-Conductor:—vice Commissary and Honorary Major E J Keane, retired, with effect from the 22nd April.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—Colonel William Knox Downes, D S O, Indian Army,—11th September, Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Pollard, Indian Army.—14 August.

Commissary and Honorary Captain Otho D Heathcote, Ordnance Department is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th June.

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Walter James Bray, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th August.

Owain Tudor Edwards to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment dated 1st August.

RAILWAY BOARD.

On the termination of his special duty under the Government of Madras, Major P. Ashworth, R. E., is appointed a Junior Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 7, with headquarters at Madras, with effect from the 1st September.

Mr. V. Bayley, temporary Engineer under convenant, is transferred from the Nagda-Muttra Railway to the North Western Railway, on the expiry of his privilege leave,

Mr. G. A. Anderson, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government with effect from the 18th August.

Mr. H. L. Battersby, Assistant Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 27th August or subsequent date of relief.

Mr. C. J. E. Hyde, Assistant Engineer, Nagda Muttra Railway, is transferred to the North Western Railway.

Mr. H. McComas, Assistant Engineer, Nagda-Muttra Railway, is transferred to the Zadabin-Chittagong Railway Survey.

Mr. A. H. McLean is appointed, on probation, Works Manager of the Carriage and Wagon Shops, North Western Railway, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the date he assumed charge of his duties.

Mr. A. F. Johnston, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to assistant Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank with effect from the 1st March.

The services of Mr. C. T. R. Seowell, Superintending Engeneer 3rd. class, temporary rank, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 14th August.

The marriage between Alan Alexander McCaskill Mitchell, Indian Civil Service, second son of Hugh Mitchell, Barrister-at-Law, Gibraltar, (late Captain R.E.), and Mary Maclaurin, only daughter of the late James Drew of Craigencallie, New Galloway, Scotland, is arranged to take place at Bombay at the beginning of November.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION,
AT
36, Meadow Street,
IS INVITED,
AND
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.
LADIES' HATS.
Dernières Créations de Paris.
1908.
1, 2, 3,
SHILLINGS
STORES CO.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, September 1.

The depression in Bundelkhand, yesterday again moved in a North-Westerly direction and is coalescing with the depression in North Rajputana. They have caused widespread rainfall in the Northern half of the Central Provinces, Central India, the Southern and Western Districts, the United Provinces, Rajputana, the Punjab, North of the North-West Frontier Province and South Kashmir.

Another depression is forming over the Bay and has caused almost a complete cessation of the rainfall and a large decrease of clouds in North-East India, except Chota Nagpore, where there has been light general rain.

In Burma, there has been only local rain, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, it has been nearly general, while clouds have become very light in the Deccan.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Port Blair and Diamond Island, one and a half inches ; Thayetmyo, two inches ; Mimbu and Monywa, half an inch ; Lashio, Allahabad and Mainpuri, one inch ; Jhansi, two inches ; Dehra Dun, three-quarters of an inch ; Sialkot and Montgomery, two inches ; Rawalpindi, one and a half inches ; Cherat, one inch ; Jaipur, two inches ; Kotah, four inches ; Neemuch, one and a half inches ; and Nowgong, five inches.

Humidity is normal, or in excess in North-West India ; temperature is normal or in defect in the whole of the country.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, the Punjab, Rajputana, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, local rain in Upper Burma, Orissa, the United Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Central India, the Central Provinces and isolated falls elsewhere.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered......	68·91	60·89	60·07	45·91
Tuesday, 1st September...	0·33	0·13	0·18	0·10
Total......	69·24	61·02	60·25	46·01
Up to same date last year...	90·06	94·07	95·15	97·52

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 1.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0 28	56·92	45·46	88·70

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 21st August 1908 :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	37	7	Khervadi............	5	97
Raver	18	80	Nasik	9	72
Nimbhora	17	82	Devlali..............	10	3
Bedwad	19	45	Ghoti	79	21
Varangaon	17	42	Hotgi	12	5
Bhadli	23	20	Mohol	5	74
Jalgaon	27	9	Madha	5	58
Shireoli	24	18	Barsi Junction ...	7	49
Mhasawad	22	77	Kem.................	3	76
Maheji...............	16	74	Jeur	3	31
Pachora	20	72	Pomalvadi	5	20
Kajgaon	15	84	Diksal	4	7
Rajmane	12	28	Dhond	4	65
Chalisgaon	9	67	Talegaon	25	42
Naydongri	4	71	Lonavla	151	86
Nandgaon	10	72	Neral	111	32
Manmad	7	78	Kasara	89	75
Lasalgaon	6	20			

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st September, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 1·35 inches of rain, Lahore 0·81 inch and Delhi 0·41 inch. Skies are generally heavily overcast. Humidity has decreased in the south-west and is now normal there as well as in the east Punjab, but elsewhere the air continues damper than usual. Maximum temperature has fallen and is lower than usual over the whole division being 19° in defect at Lahore and 15° at Rawalpindi ; the minimum continues normal. Winds are northerly to south-easterly.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general; Jhansi has had 2·43, inches, Agra 0·30, inch, Mainpuri 1·21 inches, Cawnpore 0·20 inch and Allahabad 0·88 inch. Skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equeal to or above the average. Temperature has fallen and is during the day generally lower than usual but normal at night. Winds are south-westerly at Jhansi and north-easterly to South-easterly at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana; Jaipur has received 2·36 inches, Ajmer 0·45 inch and Kotah 4·30 inches. Skies remain lightly clouded in Upper Sind and heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal in Sind but has increased and is in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature continues low in Rajputana, but is equal to the average in Sind ; the minimum is still higher than usual at Jacobabad but is normal elsewhere. Winds are east-south-easterly at Jacobabad and Jaipur and westerly at Karachi and Ajmer ; Kotha has a calm.

Gujarat, Kathiavar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in West Central India, Neemuch has had 1·65 inches and Indore 0·20 inch. Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch but are elsewhere heavily overcast. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature has fallen and is during the day in defect in the area of rainfall and in north Gujarat but normal over the rest of the division ; at night it is everywhere generally equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly to west-north-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been confined to the north-east where the chief falls are 0·80 inch at Jubbulpore, 0·74 inch at Saugor. Cloud has decreased in the southern districts and is now only moderate but skies continue heavily overcast over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature remains in defect at all stations but the minimum is normal. Winds are south-westerly to westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen the only amounts of importance being 0·85 inch at Mormugao and 0·23 inch at Ratnagiri. Skies remain heavily clouded at Bombay but are only lightly to moderately so elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air and temperature is normal. Mormugao and Karwar report calms but the other stations westerly winds.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the north Bombay Deccan but are generally only lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is practically equal to the average. Winds are westerly or north-westerly.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay which lay yesterday over Saugor and Jubbulpore has moved north-westwards and is to-day extending over Rajputana, the West United Provinces and the South Punjab. Rainfall has been general and fairly heavy in the neighbourhood of the depression. On the West Coast, precipitation light though nearly general.

Nearly general rain is probable in Rajputana, local rain in West Central India and on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces and Gujarat and Kathiawar.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (31st)	96·6	83·1	...	0·00
Jask	91·3	79·3	...	0·00
Muskat (31st)	93·8	82·1	...	0·00
Multan	91·3	78·0	...	5·17
Rawalpindi	78·9	...	1·35	38·57
Lahore	79·4	74·7	0·81	29·75
Sirsa	90·3	77·6	...	20·88
Ambala	89·0	75·5	...	16·98
Delhi	86·2	78·2	0·41	37·39
Agra	87·5	77·0	0·30	32·50
Mainpuri	86·3	77·0	1·21	24·62
Jhansi	78·5	75·0	2·43	33·74
Cawnpore	77·9	76·5	0·20	28·71
Allahabad	89·1	77·5	0·88	31·03
Jacobabad	101·1	84·3	...	2·80
Karachi	86·0	76·0	...	5·60
Ajmer	79·9	75·2	0·45	30·86
Jaipur	86·2	75·1	2·36	33·13
Kotah	85·0	75·1	4·20	38·04
Bhuj	87·1	73·0	...	11·15
Dwarka	83·3	75·7	...	13·30
Veraval	81·7	76·8	...	21·13
Rajkot	83·4	73·2	...	17·58
Bhavnagar Para	88·6	75·5	0·06	22·44
Surat	86·1	77·1	0·03	43·19
Ahmedabad	83·1	74·7	0·05	32·20
Deesa	85·3	74·4	...	37·40
Neemuch	81·5	70·8	1·65	22·47
Indore	74·6	70·1	0·20	23·80
Jubbulpore	79·5	72·3	0·80	54·83
Saugor	79·5	72·3	0·80	54·83
Hoshangabad	80·1	71·9	0·19	34·13
Khandwa	81·2	73·1	0·01	15·85
Akola	85·7	74·6	...	26·59
Amraoti	81·3	69·8	...	24·46
Nagpur	82·6	70·1	0·10	38·80
Chanda	78·0	72·5	...	47·15
Raipur	78·4	74·1	...	41·31
Bombay	80·9	77·5	0·10	46·01
Ratnagiri	89·3	74·9	0·23	72·98
Mormugao	78·1	73·7	0·85	101·20
Karwar	...	...	0·15	129·75
Malegaon	81·7	73·1	...	9·12
Ahmednagar	78·9	69·5	...	6·44
Poona	75·4	68·8	0·05	12·30
Sholapur	92·8	69·9	...	11·32
Bijapur	90·7	68·2	...	4·05
Belgaum	78·3	65·6	0·08	50·?2
Aurangabad	84·2	65·7	...	12·63
Nizamabad (Indur)	79·9	72·7	...	32·09
Hyderabad	87·8	71·7	...	17·12
Mangalore	81·7	73·9	0·29	137·74
Calicut	81·8	75 1	0·03	88·18
Cochin	84·7	76·3	0 21	69·07
Colombo	87·0	78·5	...	7·81
Masulipatam	91·3	77·6	...	12·56
Bellary	93·0	73·3	...	2·25
Cuddapah	101·2	80·1	...	4 21
Madras	95·0	79·0	...	6·81
Bangalore	87·3	66·3	...	6·78
Coimbatore	90·4	70·8	0·04	1·93
Trichinopoly	101·6	78·3	...	3·01
Negapatam	99·4	80·0	...	6·18

In column wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, S= Strong, G= Gale, H= Hurricane.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.= 0·33 (64·24); G. T. H.= 0·13 (61·02); St. G. H. = 0·18 (60·25); C. P. = 0·10 (46·01).

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

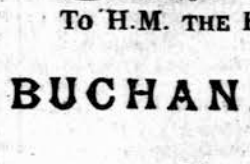
The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 1st September was 29·759 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

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To H.M. THE KING.
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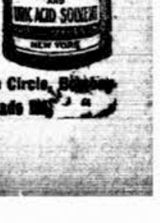


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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MOHMAND.

"THE PIONEER":—Although there has been no more raiding by the Mohmands since the affair at Adizai on the 16th instant, it is known that the mullah, Mir Sahib Jan. who played a prominent part in the outbreak of last April is again exciting the fanaticism of the tribesmen. His operations are at present confined to the more northerly valleys but if he has any great measure of success there he is likely to move nearer the Peshawar frontier and also to try and rouse the Utman Khel. The sections which desire to remain on good terms with Government are powerless to check the mischievous effects of this influential mullah, and they also seem unequal to closing the roads against any raiding band. The position is an unsatisfactory one, and nothing that can be done on this side of the border can be effective if the malcontents have really made up their minds to give fresh trouble. They are said to be "full of fight" at the moment, and have already forgotten the punishment inflicted upon them three months ago. The Mohmand problem promises, therefore, to be as troublesome as any that has presented itself in the tribal country in the last twenty years. The main difficulty arises from the fact that the tribe is partly under the political control of the British authorities and partly under that of the Amir. Under the Durand Treaty the respective spheres of influence were defined, and it was agreed to divide up the tribe. The watershed, east of Lalpura and the Kunar Valley, was taken as the most convenient line of division, and it was unquestionably the best that could be found. In the cold weather of 1896-97 effect was given to this arrangement and the Mohmand "jirgahs" assembled at Shabkadr finally accepted it. At a durbar held by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the changes under introduction were fully explained. The Government of India undertook to pay allowances to the sections which had hitherto received certain fixed sums actually or nominally paid by the Amir. These amounted to Rs. 16,800 annually and there was a further sum of Rs. 7,000 which the Khan of Lalpura used to distribute among the headmen. In the official report it is stated that "the clans were clearly and emphatically informed that in return for these allowances they would be expected to render such service as Government might require from them and to be faithful and well-conducted in their dealings with the British Government." In order that all might be contented with the new order of things, allowances were also granted to the Utmanzai, the Dawezai and the Pandiali sections, although they had not been accustomed to receive anything from Lalpura. This was the settlement made under the Durand Treaty, and there remained only the demarcation of the border to round off the bargain. Within a few months from the holding of the durbar at Shabkadr the Mohmands broke the agreement which had been ratified by a thousand of their headmen in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor. They joined in the rising of 1897 and swarmed across the frontier when the news reached them of the attack upon the Malakand and Chakdarrah. They thus brought upon themselves a punitive expedition on a large scale; but at its conclusion the agreement was renewed. It endured for ten years, and it is only within the past twelve months that there have been signs of serious unrest among the clans. But the demarcation has never been carried out, and the Mohmands owing allegiance to Kabul have always been inclined to urge the other sections to disregard their obligations to the British Government. Afghan intrigues brought matters to a head in April last and fresh complications followed. Again a punitive expedition took place, and again a settlement was made. There was no permanent forfeiture of allowances, and the greatest leniency was shown in the making of terms. The Mohmands, however, do not seem to profit by their experience, and it is impossible to secure finality in our dealings with them. They look to Kabul rather than to Peshawar, and they are less under our political control than any other tribe on the Frontier. The problem of reducing them to order is one that has again presented itself, and its solution is not easy to suggest. As the late Sir Harold Deane wrote four years ago:—"The (frontier) policy of the Government of India is, I understand, a forward one only when necessity compels, and stationary when circumstances permit." If the tribe continues to be actively hostile and to persist in raiding it may be necessary to go so far forward as to close the passes and valleys which give access to the Peshawar district. The stationary policy appears to have failed though it has been given a long and patient trial.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION OF MADRAS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—On Tuesday last Dr. T.M. Nair summarised his criticisms of the Municipal administration of Madras during the past year into a Resolution, the first part of which was practically a vote of censure on the President of the Corporation not only for alleged maladministration, but also for alleged inaccuracies of statement—not to use the harsher term which the wording of the Resolution implies—in the Administration Report. The Resolution finally asked for a strict Government enquiry into the administration of the Corporation, a request that implies an admission of inefficiency on the part of the Municipal Commissioners as a body that we should not have expected any one of them to make. We have no intention of going into the details given in the long speech in which Dr. Nair supported his Resolution. They are of the kind that we have long been familiar with and which any Commissioner with a taste for carping criticism could make after a perusal of the Administration Reports for points that did not meet with his approval, aided by inside information which is readily available to any Commissioner who chooses to indulge in the pastime of going "again" the President and the Executive.

At the adjourned Meeting held yesterday the President opened the proceedings in a speech in reply to that of Dr. Nair, showing that the latter's denunciation of the Executive officers of the Corporation was out of all proportion to their alleged shortcomings. Discriminating criticism is good and useful but distractive criticism of the kind initiated by Dr. Nair, tinged with a personal bias and in which grave charges are made against the President and other Municipal officials, is to be condemned, and Mr. Lloyd did so in terms that left no doubt that he was incensed at a statement that was deliberately insulting to himself.

The Madras Corporation is by no means above criticism, and the President and Executive cannot, and do not, we feel sure, object to having defects pointed out to them; but when a swinging indictment such as that of Dr Nair's is made against them, it is naturally keenly resented by the President on his own behalf and on those of his colleagues who have no opportunity of replying to their detractors. Some of the Municipal Commissioners have been very prone to indulge in personal criticisms, and Executive-baiting was as favourite a pastime in the old days as it threatens to become now, but Sir George Moore got so used to it that the Commissioners who used to indulge in it gave it up. We feel sure that when Mr. Lloyd gets equally inured to it he will not think of "throwing up the sponge," as he threatened to do last night under pin-pricks of this nature. He is not a stranger to Municipal affairs, and can be trusted, with the cordial assistance of the Commissioners, to put things straight in time without the aid of a Government enquiry, and that "at the earliest possible moment." As Mr. Lloyd said in his speech last night, "he was always glad when Commissioners told him things he ought to know, but if people wanted to pick holes and to make entirely damaging criticism, which was not in the least helpful, he would not brook it. It was not the hard work which troubled him, but it was the eternal sense that one's least action was likely to be misunderstood, that what one did was sure to be thought wrong and had to be answered at the next Meeting, and that things which did not matter—in the sense that it was not necessary to make them look appalling faults—were brought up as deserving a public vote of censure."

It is this tendency on the part of some of the Commissioners that is to be deplored. The Commissioners who spoke at the Meeting last night, however, showed that they felt that their own corns had been trodden on and they naturally objected to it. They were at one in thinking that there was little wrong in the affairs of the Municipality that the Corporation—Commissioners and Executive—working together could not set right, and that to invoke the aid of the Government would be tantamount to an admission of incompetency on the part of the Commissioners themselves and the strongest evidence of their incapacity to manage their own affairs. We trust that this will be the prevailing sentiment among the rest of the Commissioners and that the Resolution will be rejected at the adjourned Meeting on Tuesday.

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—There is a kind of vicious circle, in the attempt to foster technical instruction, from which it is difficult to escape. On the one hand, it is obvious that industries cannot flourish unless suitable and competent men are available to carry them on. On the other, it is perfectly certain that "technical instruction" of whatever grade is bound to be a pitiful and sterile failure unless there are industries to which the trained men may be attracted, which they may help to develop, and from which they may derive a reasonable subsistence. We are confronted by a close parallel to the old futile discussion as to which came first, the egg or the bird. In Madras which has for twenty years had a certain amount of training and an elaborate examination scheme it has been found that the passed students do not take up any industrial occupation but seek for employment as Government servants of some grade or other. The Madras Government, as Mr. Cumming points out, have therefore formally adopted the policy that Government should rather develop industries in the first instance precedent to the introduction of schools. Mr. Heaton has already pointed out that the history of industrial schools in other countries shows that they follow the establishment of an industry but do not precede it. This has been kept in view in the proposal which the Bengal Government have made in applying for whole-time expert officers to encourage industries. The fact is that when we contemplate the industrial development of India we must take into consideration the character of the people. Comparison with Japan is helpful in this respect. In that country we have a versatile, pushing, and energetic people, unhampered by caste considerations, who decide what industries can be profitably pursued in their own country and then take steps to train efficiently those who are to carry on these occupations. There is an eagerness to develop the country which is in striking contrast to the indifference displayed in India. So far from capital being difficult to find it is readily forthcoming, and although the average income per head of the population is at least as low as in India and taxation is relatively high, the people have established a well conceived network of joint stock companies. The result is that Japan is fast rising to the status of an industrial country of the first class. In India, on the other hand, the people require to be led along the paths of progress. Government must lead the way and European supervision must follow European pioneering. The task is thus twofold. We have first to create industries and then to train the people to proper methods of working and overseeing. Mr. Cumming gives a very sad account of the fifteen stipend-holders who have returned to India. Of these seven are as yet unemployed, in promoting industry. One is a District Engineer, one is Agricultural Director in a Native State, five are employed in factories. It is thus clear that to send young men abroad to study industries which are not yet established in India, or within measurable distance of being established, is only to court disappointment, and to swell the ranks of the unemployed and disgusted. Some months ago we ventured to adumbrate a scheme whereby Government could take up selected industries placing them on a commercial basis, and handing them over to joint stock companies when it was demonstrated that they were industrially and commercially sound. We still think that a procedure somewhat on these lines will prove the most successful means of arousing interest in the possibilities of industrial development.

The next consideration is the educational one. Here we think two lines must be followed. There must be more attention paid to genuine Indian Economics in the College courses, and manual training must be introduced into schools. The preposterous neglect of anything approaching a real economic study of Indian conditions which is at present characteristic of our Indian schemes of study, is almost inconceivable. The "doctrinaire" writings of Mill and Fawcett, at the best based on Western conditions, are swallowed wholesale. Meanwhile the conditions prevailing all round the student are ignored. The Government of Bombay has at last recognised this, and, in its recent scheme for economic study, plans a commencement on sound lines. Its development will be watched with interest.

On the other side it is necessary to remove the traditional aversion to hand-work which drives the higher class Indian into purely "literary" occupations. It is satisfactory to note that the "Bengal National College" has recognised this desideratum, and is making manual instruction in some form or other a part of a general liberal education. That way salvation lies.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The "Gujerati":—It is a welcome departure from precedent that has been made by the Government of His Excelleney Sir George Clarke in communicating to the General Secretary of the Indian Industrial Conference and to the public the result of their consideration of the proposals put forward by the Conference at Surat last December. It is typical of the methods of the bureaucracy in dealing with Indian public opinion that such courtesy has never been extended to the Indian National Congress. Lord Curzon even refused to see Sir Henry Cotton with the resolutions of the Bombay Congress of which he was President. We believe that even the Industrial Conference, non-political as it is and treated as it has been generally with marked consideration by the Supreme as well as the several Provincial Governments, has never before received a similar communication from any Provincial Government or even the Government of India. The Government of Sir George Clarke are accordingly entitled to every credit for expressing their own views fully on the Resolutions of the Surat Industrial Conference and thus taking the public into their confidence, and it is to be hoped that other Governments will follow the example. We trust, too, that His Excelleney himself will extend like courtesy to other public bodies which may approach Government with suggestions and requests on administrative and general political affairs.

THE NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Praja Bandhu":—We are glad to learn that the Madras Provincial Congress Committee have resolved during this week to invite the next session of the Congress to their city. In the absence of any other town coming forward to undertake this patriotic and national duty we are sure the generous offer made by our brethren of Madras will be accepted with thanks by the Congress leaders of other parts. It is no doubt true that the leaders of the Congress party at Madras will have a short time at their disposal to carry out the necessary arrangements, in case their offer is accepted. They are, however, not new to the work and with the wholehearted help and co-operation of the bulk of the congressmen throughout the country they may safely be counted upon to rise equal to the occasion. In conclusion it only remains for us to congratulate the Madras congressmen upon their having come forward in the nick of time to invite a session of the Congress to their city.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The "Indian Spectator":—It has been surmised that the Bombay Government's invitation to the law-abiding section of the community to dissociate itself from the party of violence must have been inspired from higher quarters. Whether this be true or not, we should not like to read into the Proclamation sentiments which are not there, but which may be found in the Anglo-Indian press or elsewhere. A leading Anglo-Indian contemporary demands that the moderates should declare themselves, not, it seems, in the interests of the Government—for the British Government, we are told, is quite capable of carrying on its appointed task—but in the interests of India whose political future is being endangered. Is not the British Government interested in the political future of India? In the Bombay Government's Proclamation there is no suggestion to the effect that if the moderates are required to dissociate themselves from the party of violence it is in the interests of their own country, and the British Government would not, for its own sake, care one way or another. There is a law of action and reaction in the world of the spirit as in the physical world. The Government and the people constitute one composite machine, and if the former say "we do not care," there is a danger of the latter reciprocating the sentiment. There is nothing in the Bombay Government's Proclamation to justify on the part of the people an assertion of aloofness or independence: the Government asks for the co-operation of the people. The present Governor has, always sought to convince, and not to dictate to unconvinced minds. Though the Proclamation is necessarily brief, it appeals, and does not command. It seeks the aid of moral support, and it is the duty of all to respond to the appeal in that spirit of trust and friendliness in which the appeal is made. In the interests of harmony, let us not discuss whose reputation is in danger. The Government has a greater reputation to lose than the moderates. We believe that there is an honest difference of opinion between Europeans and Indians on what may be called the theory of public demonstrations. Each community has its own notions regarding the duty of law-abiding citizens.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The "Praja Bandhu:"—We desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity of offering our sincere congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India on his eighty-fourth birthday, which falls on the 4th proximo. We have little doubt that this event will be duly celebrated throughout the country, for no one deserves it more than this Patriarch of India. We think it is simply superfluous at this stage to recount the varied and manifold services rendered by Mr. Dabhai to his countrymen for very nearly half a century in the midst of stupendous difficulties and with a buoyancy of spirit and enthusiasm not generally met with even in many younger men. Amidst good and bad reports he has stuck fast to the cause espoused by him with a whole hearted devotion that by itself entitles him to the unending gratitude of the people of India. It is thus quite in the fitness of things that they should celebrate his birthday, and wish him many happy returns of the same. There is the greater reason for such a celebration this year, inasmuch as Mr. Dadabhai has almost wholly recovered from the severe illness that had caused no small anxiety last year in the minds of the general public. We trust, therefore, the whole country would adequately respond to the call of this patriotic duty on next Friday, which is the eighty-fourth birthday of the Grand Old Man of India.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN BOMBAY.

The "Indian Spectator:"—Widespread satisfaction seems to be felt among the people at the prospect of reduction in the sentences on many other rioters now in jail, in connection with the recent disturbances in Bombay. Whatever the inciters may think, their victims have sense enough to see that Government are willing to be merciful once that justice has been vindicated. We hope sincerely this fair city will be spared any further exhibition of passion or misguided zeal, and that an earnest well-wisher of progress like Sir George Clarke will not be diverted from the beneficent activity he is desirous of devoting to the popular good in so many directions. We can understand those of our brethren in the press, who complain of slow progress: will "they" understand that the only alternative to slow progress would probably be no progress? The position of a Liberal ruler is very trying in these days; let us avoid making it more irksome. Bombay has been known for her common-sense and her sense of appreciation. Will she prove false to her well-earned reputation just when level-headed public spirit is the need of the day?

MR. S. B. BROACHA'S EDINBURGH SPEECH.

The "Parsi":—If we were inclined to have a grievance against Mr. Shapurji Broacha it would be, that he does not speak often enough, but in these eloquent days this may be regarded as an amiable weakness. In times of doubt and uncertainty when the weaker natures among us are in some perplexity as to the wisest course to follow, the voice of a strong, wise, and disinterested man would often bear a message of which the value could not be gauged merely by the accuracy of its statements or its felicity of expression. Such was the speech made by Mr. Broacha at a dinner given in his honour by the Edinburgh Parsi Union on July 31st. The keynote of the speech was struck almost in the first sentence, where he referred to the duty of the Parsis to uphold a religion which taught them to think the truth, to speak the truth and to do the truth, and to their necessary loyalty to an Empire under which they were free to follow this teaching. In reviewing the present condition of India Mr. Broacha very skilfully summarised the social factors that led up to that condition. He described the joy with which the Pax Britannica was hailed after a century of anarchy, and the gradual waning of the memory of that anarchy and with it the disappearance of that sense of beatitude in being ruled by a strong hand which characterised the loyalty of an earlier generation. So far it was only a graceful repetition of a story that we often hear and that none disputes, but at this point the speaker departed markedly from the traditional version of the story. He did not maintain that the early demands of Young India for political emancipation should have been fully and unquestioningly granted, but he did strenuously deny that those demands had their origin in the shallowness of the education that had prompted them. That the same cordiality did not wait upon the harvest of education as attended its sowing Mr. Broacha attributed not to any change in the nature of the civil governors of India but to a change in their circumstances. Another generation of bureaucratic government had hardened the system into a very refractory mass; while their very virtues left the new school of civilians more aloof from a knowledge of the inner ways of the people than were the old school.

The "Indian Spectator":—No part of Mr. Broacha's address at Edinburgh was more interesting than his statement that a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay exchanged no word with him on board the steamer on their way to England, while Viscount Morley invited him to lunch of his own accord and, after lunch, was closeted with him for two hours in his library. Perhaps the hon. member of Council will plead that he knew all about India, while the Secretary of State did not. Even then the contrast between the two pictures is glaring, and it is to be hoped that the publication of the incident will produce some effect in the proper quarters. Mr. Broacha is not an extremist but he is a hard hitter. His conversation with Viscount Morley was no doubt confidential, and there is no means of knowing what effect it produced on the Secretary of State. Though Viscount Morley has paid no visit to India, he has done the next best thing that he could do to acquaint himself with the views of Indians first-hand. He has lost no opportunity of talking to any Indian visitor in England, whose views might afford him a glimpse into the many-sided and composite mind of the East. It seems that "seeing Lord Morley" is quite as common now-a-days as seeing the Imperial Institute: he has become an interesting institute in himself. If Mr. Broacha's address at Edinburgh fairly represents the opinions which he pressed upon the Secretary of State, they must have corroborated, though they might not have added anything new to what Viscount Morley had already heard about the causes of the unrest in India. The social gulf between the European official and the Native population, the partition of Bengal, and the treatment of Indians in the Transwaal—these were the principal topics on which Mr. Broacha dwelt in his eloquent and vigorous speech. It was adorned with anecdotes derived from a long experience of the public life of Bombay, and every general statement was driven home by means of these interesting narratives of the speaker's varied reminiscences. The Transvaal difficulty has to be solved by the Colonial Secretary, and it is doubtful whether the Indian Secretary now takes much interest in it, which is likely to prove effective. The partition has become a settled fact, and Mr. Bunchanan does not believe that a reversal of that measure will restore peace in Bengal. There remains the question of the social relations between Europeans and Indians. Mr. Broacha's treatment of this question was mainly historical. He offered no cut and dried scheme of improving those relations in the future. Indeed, formal and rigid schemes are not of much avail where heart must meet heart. Mr. Broacha does not speak often. Perhaps if he follows up the subject of the mutual duties of the races, he may in another address favour the public with some practical hints which will be found useful.

The "Rast Goftar":—In reference to the speech of Mr. S. B. Broacha, delivered in Edinburgh, there can be no two opinions as to its absolute impartiality and moderation of tone. This is the more remarkable when we consider how publicists, with whom politics are so to say, a life-long profession, have often floundered in their treatment. Few subjects of discussion claim such absorbing interest this day in India as the problem of unrest,—its causes, history and its probable sequel, and the means and methods best adapted for a speedy reconciliation. The subject has been threshed out threadbare, and we do not look for much originality in its discussion at this stage. Out of the many who have attempted it, few have, notwithstanding, been able to focus, like Mr. Broacha, in the course of one single treatise,—succint enough in all conscience for the vast field that had to be covered—the many scattered indents of the eventful epoch dating from the close of Lord Curzon's administration in India. There are two sides to a shied always and Mr. Broacha has looked for both with unflinching partiality for even-handed justice, and rightly earned the earnest consideration of critics on both sides. Fear and sentiment, he holds, are the mainspring of all agitation and these without doubt, have contributed between them to the existing perturbed state of the country. The agitation, which is synchronous with the ill-conceived and unstatesman-like partition of Bengal, furnished a ready tool in the hands of political propagandists, wherewith to arouse these two-fold instincts in their fellow-countrymen. "Divide et impera" was alleged to be the impellent motive for this measure, and the popular fear was substantiated by the preposterous haste with which it was consummated.

Mr. Broacha's slashing criticisms with reference to the Transvaal imbroglio need to be studied in the original. The question has been made the subject of frequent discussion here and at home, yet it cannot be hammered upon too incessantly until something like a satisfactory solution is reached. The speech must have been extensively quoted and criticized in England, and we are glad that Mr. Broacha has availed himself of the opportunity to revive a discussion on the subject. The loyalty of the Boers is a questionable asset, and if the anecdote of Mr. Broacha is descriptive of their general character, the Empire has not profited by bartering their loyalty for that of the Indians, who have done it yeoman's service not only during the Boer war but on other like emergencies.

The "Gujerati":—Mr. Broacha's classification of extremists into the two classes he has described is not exhaustive nor is it wholly applicable to the circumstances of this country. Mr. Broacha shares the feeling of general disapprobation that is entertained towards Kipling's characteristic poetic sentiments and has done well to expose the utter hollowness and absolute hypocrisy of Kiplings cant about "the White Man's Burden." His description of the pre-British period in Indian history is, on the whole, correct. In these columns we have on many occasions pointed out that no country, ancient or modern has problems and difficulties of such magnitude as India is confronted with, and only three weeks ago we observed that those who were glibly talking and writing about absolute autonomy had not the faintest conception of even the elements of the problem. Mr. Broacha refers to the same point from the standpoint of the rulers and justly remarks that the Indian problem is a tremendous problem that no ancient or modern Empire was called upon to face. His description of the aloofness and want of touch on the part of the civilian officers with the subject population is correct, and the rebuke he has administered to Anglo-Indians is also equally just. It appears that Mr. Broacha had a long interview with Lord Morley who talked with him in a most friendly manner and had the inside out of him. We do not know when the much-delayed reforms are going to be carried out. But it if perfectly certain that they will have lost all their grace after the series of painful events that have taken place and are still taking place in the country.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND PUBLICITY.

There are some very striking criticisms of the House of Commons in the "New Age" for last week. Thus Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P., says:

"The House of Commons has ceased to be the supreme assembly of this kingdom. It has long ceased to have legislative power, and its control of the Executive has disappeared. It has, however one function remaining to it which, in a society like ours, is not without a certain value. This function is the function of publicity.

"Of course I do not mean that the truth with regard to any public matter can or is likely to be uttered in the House of Commons. The number of things that can be touched upon and the number of ways in which they can be touched upon is highly and purposely restricted, and there is neither custom nor right of reply. The Executive can answer as it likes or not at all.

"Nevertheless, this little remaining function of an institution that used to be the governing power of the realm is not without value, because there is no other avenue by which even comparatively unimportant truths can be brought to light in this country. Our Press is a closed Press, and our courts of law, with their few and very highly-paid judges, are rigorously opposed to publicity. All this, the Executive, the courts of law, the owners of the great newspapers, &c., are powerfully supported by the plutocratic governing class; and the organisation is irresistible. I am not attempting to establish to what degree publicity should be admitted. Personally, I incline to a very high degree, and think it of advantage to the State and to individual morals.

THE DANGER OF SECRECY.

"What I am about to affirm is that the complete shutting off of all truth upon contemporary events from the mass of the nation, and a system of complete silence or falsehood must, in the opinion of all, be a very dangerous thing for any country, even for a strict plutocracy like ours. Now, I repeat, the one break in this ring—though it is but a small break—is the power of criticism in Parliament. It is often exceptional, it must often be trivial, but it exists, and it acts as some sort of check. For instance, but for the action of Mr. Lea and myself in Parliament, the absurd but odious scandal of the Ayrshire Foundry Company would not have been exposed. Every effort was made to prevent its going further, but, still, a few people did hear of it. But for Parliament, nobody would have heard of it. The same is true of many other details which, in their totality, give the thinking man, however faintly, some hint, of the public corruption under which he lives.

"But for Parliament and the partial publicity it affords, a silly little group of nobodies in Natal would long before this have engaged us in an extremely serious and very dangerous business with the blacks. But for Parliament the mining industry in South Africa might have broken down under the characteristically Jewish miscalculation of the future which brought in Chinese labour. And so forth."

GOVERNMENT BY AMATEURS.

Mr. G. R. S. Taylor, also writing in the "New Age," says: "It is really time to decide quite definitely what kind of work we elected this present Government to do; because a general glance at the situation suggests the conclusion that, whatever it was the Government is not doing it. For all practical purposes—that is, for 99 per cent. of the nation—the greatest Liberal majority of history has made not an iota of difference to the daily sum of comfort and happiness. There has been, of course, the normal amount of progress the gradual progress which goes on whether Tory or Democrat holds office and power; it is traceable not to conscious effort but to that stately impulse of evolution which pushes both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour out of the way with the utmost impartiality. It is that minimum of progress for which we can offer thanks neither to Liberal nor Conservative, neither would we offer to Socialists if they were in power."

THE New York correspondent of the "Times," writing on August 9, says:—"Newspaper discussion, contributed by indignant women, is growing round some biting criticisms made by Professor Herrick, of Chicago University, upon the lives of American women of the wealthy classes. He has published a novel called "Together." There is a typical passage from it, and one of the mildest of several quoted by the Press:—'The flower of successful womanhood—those who have bargained shrewdly—are to be found over-fed, over-dressed, sensualised, in great hotels mammoth steamers and luxurious trains, rushing hither and thither on idle travels. They have lost their prime function—they do not bear children. They are free, as never women were before. And these women are custodians of men, not merely of their purses, but of their souls.' In another passage Professor Herrick is quoted as saying that the wives of American will sell themselves body and soul for money. Greed is their principal characteristic. One of his characters speaks of egotism as the pestilence of the day, which has corrupted the women in whom should be the nation's greatest conservative element. Other passages from the book as quoted are of a bluntness bordering on license. The newspapers reproduce them with enjoyment as a bait to the libelled ladies to retort upon Professor Herrick, which they do in the strongest terms."

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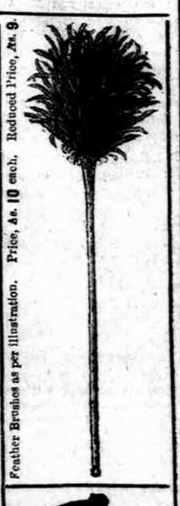
Ladies' Hand Mirror as per illustration. Price, Rs. 1-4. Reduced Price, Rs. 1-2 each.





Lime Squeezer, as per illustration. Price, As. 8. Reduced to As. 7 each.

As. 10 each, Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests as per above illustration, with fancy front and without Sleeves, in White, Pink and Sky. Price, As. 12 each. Reduced to As. 10 each, or 3 Vests for Re. 1-13.



Feather Brushes as per illustration. Price, As. 10 each. Reduced Price, As. 9.



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Diamond Frost for giving an X'mas effect to X'mas trees. Reduced to As. 7 box.



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"Dancing Girl" Brand, in 40 various Self Colors. Price, As. 5 per roll of 7 feet long.



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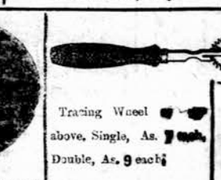
Tin Opener as per above. Reduced Price, As. 7.



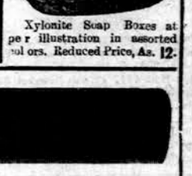
Turkish Honey Comb Bath Gloves as per above. Reduced Price, As. 11 per pair.



Babies' Powder Puffs as per above illustration, in small, medium and large. Reduced Price, As. 5, 9 and 10 each.



Tracing Wheel as per above. Single, As. 7 each. Double, As. 9 each.



Xylonite Soap Boxes as per illustration in assorted colors. Reduced Price, As. 12.



Nail Brushes as per illustration. Reduced Price, As. 13.



Wooden back Nail Brushes, As. 3 each. Bone Back, As. 14 each.

Dressing Combs as per above illustration. Price, As. 12 and Re. 1 each. Reduced Price, As. 10 and As. 14 each.

Broom Heads as per above illustration. Reduced Price, Rs. 1-10 each.

Shaving Brushes as per illustration with Polish, Wooden, Bone and Nickel Handle. Reduced Price, As. 7, 14, and Rs. 1-4.



Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, similar to illustration, without Sleeves, in White, Pink or Cream. Price, As. 6 each. Reduced Price, As. 5 each or 6 Vests for Rs. 1-12.



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RAZORS! No. 304. Reduced to Rs. 1-2.
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200 only to go Cheap.

TEA SETS.	DINNER SETS.	TOILET SETS.	TEA & COFFEE SETS
Containing Cups, Saucers, Milk Jug, Sugar Bowl, Spoons, Tea Pot, Cheese Plates and etc. Reduced Price, As. 7, 10, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 1-12 per set.	Containing Soup Turren, Sauce Jug, Salt Cellar, Soup Plates, Curry Dishes, and etc. Reduced Price, As. 13. Rs. 1-4 and 3-4 set.	Containing 1 Basin, 1 Jug, 1 Pale 1, Chamber Pot, and two Soap Dishes, long and square. Reduced Price, As. 13 and Rs. 1-10.	Combined containing 6 Cups and Saucers, 6 Spoons, 1 Bread Plate, 1 Milk Jug, 1 Sugar Bowl, 1 Coffee Pot and 1 Tea Pot. Reduced Price, Rs. 2-4.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

THE AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Judgment for His Highness.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell delivered Judgment in the suit instituted by Haji Bibi, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah AgaKhan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

A summary of the oral Judgment delivered in this case has already appeared in these columns. The written judgment delivered by his Lordship yesterday occupied 250 pages and took his Lordship about three hours to deliver.

In the course of this long Judgment, his Lordship said :—

Although in this suit no less than 126 issues have been raised, and the suit itself has attained the distinction of being taken up the longest time on record in these Courts, the real questions at issue are of a simple character, and are not more than two in number. The first of these questions is : (1) Are the offerings made by the Khoja community of Bombay to the Aga Khan, made to him for his sole use and benefit or for the use and benefit of certain members of his family ; (2) was the release of the 11th September, 1901, made between Shamsudin, (defendant 5), in his own right and as administrator of the estate of Jungishah of the one part, and defendant 1 (the Aga Khan) of the other, a sham transaction or collusive and fraudulent, and is it binding upon the plaintiff ? The contending parties in the suit are on the one hand plaintiff, defendant No. 2 (Bibi Saheb), and defendants Nos. 9 to 14 and on the other hand defendants No. 1 and defendants Nos. 3 to 8. The first defendant in his written statement sets forth a large number of defences, the nature of which, however, may be sufficiently gathered from the first 125 issues. The fifth defendant Shamsudin, in his written statement, sets forth the circumstances under which the alleged release of the 1st September, 1901, came to be passed. The seventh and the eighth defendants inter alia say that their father Akbarshah appropriated to himself certain properties belonging to Aga Hasanali, which he treated as his own exclusive property, and that their father never claimed any more property against the estate of Aga Hasanali, nor of any allowances, and they say they have no right to any properties left by Aga Hasanali. The defendants 9 to 14 say inter alia the offerings received by the successive Aga Khans were received not for their individual benefit, but for the benefit of all the members of the family. Paragraph 3 of their written statement sets up the custom they rely upon. It will be seen that upon the face of the plaint it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the real basis of the plaintiff's claim. At the hearing before me it was contended that the parties were governed by Mahomedan Law but the plaint mixes up Mahomedan Law with Hindu Law in a very confused and confusing way and which is hopelessly inconsistent. Paragraph 17 of the plaint first sets out the nine heirs and heiresses of Hasanali. Paragraph 14 says that those nine heirs and heiresses jointly succeeded to his estate according to their respective rights according to Law. If this is intended to be Mahomedan Law, there is no such thing as joint succession known to it. Paragraph 23 says that after his death the nine heirs, and heiresses and their heirs continued to live together, as an undivided joint family. The words "continued to live" imply that they lived as an undivided joint family during Hasanali's lifetime.

It is, therefore, very difficult to ascertain from the plaint by what law or legal principle the succession to the estate of Hasanali is to be determined, and in my opinion the Mahomedan Law of inheritance and the Hindu Law are mixed up in a way which renders it almost impossible to know what those who drafted the plaint had in their minds when they drew it. According to the Hindu law of joint family, the governing principle is not heirship but survivorship and that I understand those who drafted the plaint had in their minds when they say in paragraph 18 that on the death of the first Aga Khan as aforesaid all his nine heir and heiresses jointly succeeded to his estate according to their respective shares therein under the law, meaning, I apprehend, the Mahomedan Law, which is referred to before ; but then in paragraph 23 they go on to say that after the death of the first Aga Khan his three widows, three sons, and three daughters and their issue continued to live together as an undivided joint family, receiving payments out of the funds thereof in their character as heirs and heiresses. I assume that it was intended to say that the Hindu Law of the joint and undivided family was applicable to the case and not the Mahomedan Law, under which the succession devolves in severally, and this conclusion of mine is borne out by the plaintiff's evidence in cross-examination, and Mr. Inverarity rightly took the plaintiff in detail through the various members of the joint family so that she should be making no mistake upon this most important part of the case. That the plaintiff, however, discovered afterwards the fatal effect of her evidence is plain, because after she had given the above evidence she abandoned that position. (Reads evidence). If, therefore, the case is to be governed by Hindu Law, it is obvious that it is impossible upon the record framed as it is now for this Court to decree the partition that is sought for, for the simple reason that a large number of persons who are interested in, and entitled to, share in the property of the joint and undivided family are not on the record and no application for placing them on record has been made to me and this obviously is a fatal defect in the plaintiff's case.

It was undoubtedly open to the first defendant to raise various preliminary points in this case, but no application was made to me that they should be decided, in the first place, the reason for this being, I apprehend, that the advisers of the first defendant, seeing the very grave importance of this case to him upon the merits, were unwilling to base their defence upon technical questions of law, but determined to fight the plaintiff and her supporters on the merits. As Mr. Inverarity put it the position of his client made it impossible for him to raise the smallest technical objection to the attacks made upon him, which involves fraud and moral turpitude, and he must have the whole matter thoroughly threshed out, in view of the moral effect, which such charges would have upon his followers.

I propose now to deal with the first of the two main branches of the case, which I have stated above, namely, who is entitled to the offerings made by the followers of the Aga Khan, or in other words, whether the members of the family other than the Aga Khan for the time being have any right or title thereto. First of all, I wish to clear the ground in respect of one matter upon which a mass of evidence has been given, and by which a great deal of the time of the Court has been occupied, and that is whether the Aga Khan is an Asnashari. This question arose in this way. When plaintiff's Counsel began to put questions as to this I could not at first judge whether they were relevant or not. However, as soon as I ascertained the object with which they were being put, namely with a view to deprecate the position of the first defendant in the community, I, of my own motion, drew Mr. Bahadurji's attention to paragraphs 1 and 2 of the plaint and told him that if he wished to give the go-by to those paragraphs he might formally amend the plaint.

His Lordship then made an excursion into the historical territory of Islam to examine who the Shia or Ali-ites were, and then proceeded to remark Imami Ismailis belonged to the chief sect of Shia Branch of the Islam religion. His Lordship next traced the historical origin of Khoja followers of the Aga Khan, who were originally Hindus but who were converted by Pir Sadrodin, about 442 years ago. According to the traditions of the great body of the Khoja community, Pir Sadrodin came from Khorasan and was an Ismaili Dai or missionary sent by Shah Islam, one of the ancestors of the Aga Khan, and the form of Mahomedanism which he taught his converts was Shia Imami Ismaili faith. His Lordship next referred to the well-known Khoja case decided by Sir Joseph Arnold forty years ago and observed that to his mind there was no attempt made on the part of the plaintiff to shake in this case the arguments adduced by that learned Judge.

His Lordship further observed : Now it is admitted in this case that the followers of the Aga Khan are not necessarily limited to Khojas and we find that his followers are to be discovered in Persia, Arabia, Zanzibar, Sind, Kutch, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and other places. It has also been proved in this case that for many years past the followers of the Aga Khan had been in the habit of making large voluntary contributions to their Sarkar-Sahib, i.e., Lord and Master, out of religious feelings to the Imam for the time being of the Ismailis whom they revere as their moorshed or spiritual head. Pir Sadrodin died and Pir Kabirudin wrote the Gnans which have been put in evidence. The "Dasantar" was written by the former, and as Sir Joseph Arnold says, it is a treatise in ten chapters containing as its name imports the account of ten avatars or incarnations ; each dealt with a separate chapter. The first nine chapters treat of the nine incarnations of the Hindu god Vishnu. The tenth chapter treats of the most holy Ali. I state hereafter the effect of some of the Gnans which were put in evidence before me as supporting the contention on behalf of the first defendant that his followers were enjoined to make offerings to him alone.

In my opinion the Dasantar as might be expected are the outcome of an astute and clever brain. The object of the author was to convert the Hindus to Mahomedanism and the way in which he does this is by recounting the various avtars of the god Vishnu until he finally comes to Ali, the son-in-law of the prophet, Mahomed. As we see in so many forms of religions, the tutor adopted the process of evolution. The same process can be traced through the various forms of serpent worship down to the time when the serpent is said to have tempted Eve in the garden of Eden. The same process of evolution is to be seen in the various religions. Among the Hindus there was a ceremony at which I myself was many years ago present wherein the leaves of the nim-tree were crushed into powder and handed round to the assembled community of fakirs who were bidden to eat the body of Shiva, a ceremony which, by the process of evolution, has resulted in what the Christian Church calls as the Holy Communion. In the Gnans we find the doctrines of Mahomet as disclosed in the Koran largely prevalent. The oral evidence in this case affords a striking example of the theory I am advancing. Three witnesses were called before me who belong to what are known as Guptis. They are unquestionably Shia Imami Ismailis. But they certainly adhere to some of the Hindu practices ; for instances they burn their dead and yet they are true followers of the Aga Khan. And one could not help being struck with the dramatic aspect of the situation when two of those Guptis said that they had made a "memani" of the present Aga Khan in the Ritz Hotel in Paris in the shape of presentation, in one case of 50 English sovereigns, and in the other, of French notes.

During the progress of this case I confess it struck me as a strange thing that there should be any antagonism between the Sunis and the Aga Khan and his followers, for in my opinion by the conversion of a large number of Hindus known as Khojas there have been received into the Mahomedan faith a large body of well-to-do respectable and physically powerful members of the community, who had it not been for their conversion by Pir Sadrodin and Pir Kabirudin, must have remained followers of the Hindu religion which, of course, is absolutely different from Mahomedanism. The offerings to the Aga Khans or as one might more or less call them "Ismail's Pence" (note to Travels of Marco Polo 1903 page 146, 147) are in many respects similar to the well-known "Peter's Pence" which have been offered to the Popes for so many years. And that the worship of and the respect paid to Ali, the son-in-law of Mahomed (or as it might be called Aliolatory) in the east seems to be analogous to Mariolatory or worship of and respect paid to Mary, the mother of Christ in the west.

His Lordship then reviewed the personal history of the first Aga Khan, how he raised the standard of revolt against the Shah of Persia, how he fled to India, where he raised a body of Light Horse, who, during the Afghan War in 1841, were subsidized by Captain Rawliason for service under General Nott in Kandahar, and for these and other services rendered to Sir Charles Napier in the conquest and consolidation of Sind, the Aga Khan was given a political pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. His Lordship next proceeded to remark : There is no assertion whatever in the plaint that offerings were made to the Aga Khan for the benefit of the members of the family as well as for himself Paragraph 2 of the plaint says " as such spiritual head the first Aga Khan was the recipient of large and valuable presents from the Khojas and also from the Ismaili Shias. He also received an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a month from the Government of India. All the emoluments and investments now representing the same form as the plaintiffs contends parts of the entire estate of the family wherein she claims to have rights. The written statement of the second defendant Bibi Saheb does not set up such a claim. It simply says she has her written statement and expressly disclaims any such rights. It is not until we get to Koochak's statement that this point is specially raised.

There are certain other specific circumstances which were pointed out by Mr. Inverarity in his reply. At page 78 of the Bhownagar Commission, Mr. Dadachanji made two admissions : (1) That the offerings made by the followers of Aga Khan in the various Jamatkhanas were made by them on the occasions which have already been mentioned by the witnesses, who have given their offerings were collected by the Mukhi and the Kamadia and sent to the Hazar Imam in Bombay either through the Parganah Kamadia or the Kul Kamadia by means of hundies as deposed to by witnesses. Then at page 110 Mr. Dadachanji says : "My case is that those relations of the Imam to whom the followers paid monies on kissing their hands paid the monies to the Treasury into which the Imam's monies lay and the Imam and his relators lived together and enjoyed the benefits in these which were mixed up with the Imam's money." So at that time there was no suggestion that the Aga Khan is not the Hazar Imam." Then the plaintiff's advisers were going on the theory that the Gnans directed that the payment should be made to the members of the family and they alleged that the meaning of the word "Al" was progeny, but unfortunately for this theory Vazier Cassam Ismail of Junagadh was called. He was a man of great dignity and good position and he explained the expression. He said that the expressions "Al Ali" and the Aulad Ali" which occur in the Guans have always been understood by the followers to be the descendant of Ali who is on the gadi of the Imam. And he quotes the actual Gnan which is to this effect : "The All Ali is the son of Salamshah Raja. As is Ali, so is the Imam. Thus says Kabirudin and it is what Pir Sadrodin has said. The followers who believe this will get paradise." Salamshah Raja was the then Imam in the time of Pir Sadrodin. The commission shows that Mr. Dadachanji absented himself when this witness was examined and did not turn up to cross-examine and declined to give any reasons for his conduct. At the hearing before me the plaintiff and her suporters were driven to contend that the Gnans were a recent introduction of the Aga Khan. That Commission lasted from the 26th November 1906 to January 1907 and no question was then put challenging the fact that the Aga Khan was the Hazar Imam. Moreover no question is put as to whether payments were made to the female members of the family with the exception of payments to the mother of the Imam. As Mr. Inverarity pointed out this idea of the mother refers to the reference in the old equity suit to the Nowla Salamat which referred to Hasanali's mother who was appointed Pir and, therefore, got offerings as a Pir.

Again, questions were put exactly contrary to the written statement of Koochik. The question is this : "If I affirm that there has been an old custom before Hasanali's time to divide the offerings among the family of the Imam, what will you do ?" Then again there is a question put, "Do you object to the custom in the Imam's family to divide the offerings among the family ?" and the answer was "Yes." According to this case then there was an old custom before Hasanali's time to divide the offerings. When we turn to the written statement, we find it stated that the practice has grown up not to divide them.

In the 3rd book of commission no question is put challenging the Gnans or challenging the Doowa or characterising it as a recent invention. On the other hand, everyone who was asked admitted that he know the Doowa and Gnans as long as he could remember. An attempt has been made by the plaintiff and the defendants who support her case to show that the Koran enjoins payment of offerings to the members of the family, but it is clear that this passage which occurs in Sale's Koran refers to spoils taken in war and not to the offerings such as those in question.

His Lordship next gave a drift of what the witnesses for the plaintiff had said and described principal Khoja ceremonies, some of which His Lordship had an opportunity of witnessing when he visited the Khoja Jamatkhana. His Lordship next referred to the great respect which the Khojas paid to the Aga Khan by standing up in the Court when His Highness came there, and he was also struck by the absence of such respect being paid to other members of the family when they came in Court. Besides practically none of the witnesses on either side knew anything about who the members of the family were. They only knew one or two by name, Jangishah and Akbershah, and many of them saw Kuchik only on Commission. His Lordship then said : "This fact is important to my mind, because knowing the native character as one does after a long period in his country, it is to my mind very difficult to suppose that all these persons for many years have been in the habit of contributing monies towards the maintenance of persons whose very names and relationship to the Aga Khan they are wholly ignorant of. But in my opinion the documentary evidence adduced on the commission on behalf of the Aga Khan is of greater importance. As regards the oral evidence of course it can be said that the witnesses for the plaintiff's support the case of the seceders, while the witnesses for the Aga Khan support him ; and therefore, the evidence on both sides must be largely discounted. But no suggestion has been made that the first defendant's exhibits on Commission which amount to no less than 133, or any others, are fabrications or forgeries."

Looking at all these exhibits in not one of which does the name of any member of the family or any of the Aga Khan's for the time-being appear, it is to my mind inconceivable that the parties paying these monies should not have made some mention about the members of the family, had they intended the monies they paid or any part thereof to go for them. Not only are the followers of the Aga Khan in the habit of paying these large sums of money, but we find that in some cases monies were paid to the Aga Khan for the purpose of insuring their goods. Also monies were paid to him to avoid the necessity of paying doctors' fees and also fees to lawyers from which it would seem as though the followers believed that the Aga Khan was capable of ensuring them in respect of their spiritual as well as their material welfare; for there can be no question—and in fact it is admitted by several of the witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff (before they seceded) that all the offerings were made in order that the persons making them may get Mukti or Sawab i. e. salvation in the next world. It is well-known that in matters of this sort the human mind associates an idea of reciprocity. I now propose to deal with the evidence given before me on this point. I have already pointed out that the members of the family of the Aga Khan were entitled as of right to share in the offerings made to him is one which is not but forward in the plaint and evidence on the part of the plaintiff and her witnesses before me was of a very unsatisfactory character.

His Lordship referred to the plaintiff's evidence on the point and the unimpeachable documentary evidence produced by the Aga Khan to refute the plaintiff's contradictory evidence and then said : "I have no hesitation in finding, therefore, that the offerings made by his followers to the Aga Khan for the time-being were intended by them to be for his own personal use and benefit, and that those offerings are made to him from a feeling of deep veneration and reverence the object of them being that while on the one hand he is to take them for himself, they on the one other hand are to reap the benefit of them whether it be of a temporal or spiritual character. Looking at the evidence given before me were I to hold otherwise I should be dealing a blow to the faith of this large community scattered over all parts of the East, the result of which would be incalculable ; and for which the evidence before me would not afford any justification whatever.

FALSE CHARGES.

I have now dealt with the first main point in the case and before dealing with the second one above mentioned I am compelled to deal with the various charges of fraud, murder, concealment of books and property &c. alleged by the Plaintiff and those who support her. For although they are not possibly very relevant to the case, looking at the importance that has been given, it would be wrong if I did not deal with them fully.—Para 4 of the Plaint charges that Defendant No. 1 has sold off several properties therein mentioned belonging to the family estate and and invested the sale proceeds thereof as well as other monies belonging to the family estate in the purchase of divers properties now standing in the names of his nominees. It has been proved to my satisfaction that this statement is entirely untrue. No evidence whatever has been given on the part of the Plaintiff to show that either Hussan Ali or the two succeeding Aga Khans ever owned properties in Persia and elsewhere mentioned in that paragraph. See also para 56 of the Plaint. It is highly improbable looking at the circumstances under which Hussanali left Persia, mentioned above, that he would be allowed to retain any property he may had there. No question was put the plaintiff in her examination on this point and her cross-examination shows she had not got a single instance of making away with family property when she filed her suit (see pages 37, 38). At page 38 of her evidence she admits that the whole of the names she gave in answer to interrogatories 16, 17 and 18 were furnished after the plaint was filed and she actually gives the names of the persons in whose names the properties are alleged to have been bought and describes the situation of the properties. Mr. Jaffur Cassum, estate manager of defendant, has clearly proved that there is no property which has been sold. All properties that Hassanali possessed are still in existence. Para 55 of the Plaint says that Defendants 9 to 14 allege that the 1st Aga Khan left a will which has been suppressed by Defendant No. 1. Those Defendants in their written statement say they have no knowledge of this alleged will. In the evidence however, the Plaintiff denies that she was told of the will by these Defendants, but they say they told her. Of course if the will had existed it would have disposed of the Plaintiff's case, but not an atom of evidence is given as to the will ever having existed.

I now deal with the charge against defendant No. 1 in respect of the murder of Jungishah and his son. The plaintiff was at Jeddah at the time of the murder of Jungishah and his son in 1899 and describes it in her evidence in chief (see page 24.) The plaint para 35, says that in or about the year 1898 disputes began to arise in the family and have continued up to the present time. She was interrogated about this interrogatory 31 and in answer to that she said "In 1898 disputes began to arise in the family in consequence of the murder of Hasham Shah." She was further interrogated. D.H. 27. In further answer to interrogatory 31 and after dwelling at length on Hasham Shah's murder she introduces the murder of Jungishah at the end of that answer as follows :—"About this time my husband sent a petition to the Viceroy for investigation into the incident of the murder of my father Jungishah and my brother Sha Alam at Jeddah in 1896. The Aga Khan came to know of this Petition and showed his resentment threat." It is material here to mention that Jungishah and his son were murdered in 1896 i.e. 2 years before the disputes referred to here began. Pages 24 and 25 of her evidence in chief shew how she intended to insinuate that Defendant 1 had stifled the enquiry into these murders and her counsel declined to say whether he suggested or insinuated that the first defendant instigated these murders. Her counsel only said that he was only leading the evidence to show how ill-feeling arose and on that ground evidence was held to be relevant. The malicious animus of the plaintiff was apparent when she said that her father and brother were killed by two Khojas who are devotees of the Aga Khan and obey him.

His Lordship referred to the fact that the Aga Khan was sincerely distressed by these murders and that no evidence was brought to controvert the fact. His Lordship after pointing out the discrepancies in plaintiff's evidence on the point, said that in his opinion the suggestions and insinuations made against the first defendant were absolutely false and without a shadow of foundation and ought never to have been made. As to Hussain's murder his Lordship found that the charge was wholly unfounded. As a matter of fact the Aga Khan had provided for Cassam Shah, brother of the murdered and supplied him with funds to enable him to hold a commission in the Cadet Corps

MR. GOLAH'S EVIDENCE.

As to the release, apart from the evidence of Mr. Shamsudin and the first defendant, there was the independent testimony of Mr. Colah, an attorney of this Court of longstanding, and he supported the evidence of the defendants in every detail. His Lordship remarked that Mr. Colah's evidence impressed him most favourably and he did not hesitate to say that he believed every word that Mr. Colah said. The release passed by Shamsudin to the Aga Khan was a bona fide valued document binding upon the parties because thereby the estate of Jan gishah, which was already overpaid, was by the generosity of the first defendant greatly benefited,

DEMEANOUR OF WITNESSES.

It is, I think, desirable that I should make some observations on the demeanour of the plaintiff. The plaintiff, Kuchick and Malek Taj Begum strike me as false witnesses in every thing they said. Of course as regards the ladies I could not see their faces as they were covered from head to foot in black dress with a white piece of muslin let in across the face; but one has only to read the evidence of plaintiff and Malek Taj Begum to see how full of inconsistencies and untruths it is. I several times warned Malek Taj Begum. As for Kuchik he has in every way been an unsatisfactory witness. He gave his evidence partly in an independent and partly in a hesitating way and seemed to me a wholly false witness. His evidence as to the Mehmani at Sialkot has been absolutely disproved to my mind. His own admissions as to this incident in cross-examination threw the greatest possible suspicion and his statesments were wholly disproved by the evidence of Mukhi Amichand and the account books Ex. D. H. 205 in which book any Mehmani of Rs. 500, if it was given must have been entered. Similarly his evidence as to other Mehmani has been wholly disproved by the other witnesses who spoke about it. I consider Kuchik a false in witness every material statement that he has sworn to.

THE CONCLUSION.

I cannot conclude this judgment without expressing the admiration I felt during the course of it at the manner in which it was conducted by Mr. Inverarity, who in spite of pain and bad health during nearly the whole of it did not miss a single point and displayed an astonishing grasp of the many details. In his conduct of the case, he was most skilfully supported by Mr. Moos whose cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses on commission and examination of the defendant's witnesses have been a striking feature of the case and in my opinion he richly deserved the handsome compliment, which Mr. Inverarity paid him during his address in reply. In this Judgment I have tried to avoid saying a word which might enhance feelings of religious animosity in the community or hatred among the members of the family and I trust that the result of this case may be that gradually any feelings of such character may disappear from the minds of the members of the family as well as from those of this large and important community.

In the result, his Lordship dismissed the plaintiff suits with costs throughout and made the plaintiff and defendants No. 2 (Bibi Saheb) and defendants 7 (Kuchakshah) and defendant 10 (Shah Bibi) liable for all such costs. This also included the costs of the various commissions issued in the suit inclusive of the appearance of Mr. Moos on behalf of the first defendant on all such commissions.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The "Hind Swarajia" Sedition Case.

YESTERDAY morning, the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, presided in the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, when in the case of Chhaganlal Lalubhai Thanavala, editor and publisher of the "Hind Swarajia," Gujerati newspaper, who stands committed for trial on charges of sedition and promoting hostility, under Sec 124 A and Sec. 153A of the Penal Code, Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bewen, Public Prosecutor, applied that the case be tried before a Special Jury.

The accused said, he had no objection to the trial being conducted before a Special Jury, provided a sufficient number of Gujerati-knowing jurors were empaneiled in it; for, the articles charged to him had been written in that vernacular; he was to conduct his own defence in person.

The Judge remarked, that he could not foresee how many of the Special Jurors empanelled were Gujerati-knowing ones, and how many were not.

A Special Jury was ordered; the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

On the application of Mr. Robertson, Acting Advocate General, this case was [adjourned to Thursday morning. The accused, Chhaganlal, on being questioned by his Lordship, said he had no objection to the day proposed.

PLEAS OF GUILTY.

Motia Arjun, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a lamp, valued at Rs. 8, belonging to Mahadev Budhaji, on 17th August.

Mahomed Husen, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing an umbrella, valued at Rs. 2-4, belonging to Karimalla Syed Ahmed, on 13th August.

Both admitted previous convictions ; sentence was reserved by his Lordship.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GIRL.

Ramavtar Bhagwandan, a Pardesi bill-collector, was charged with assaulting and injuring a girl named Dhondi, on 6th August. The defence was that the charge was concocted out of enmity the girls' mother Jiji, and a relative of hers, bore to the accused. Mr. B. M. Colah, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia defended the accused. Evidence was recorded.

The jury having found the prisoner "not guilty," he was discharged by order of his Lordship.

MURDER OF A WIFE.

Ballu Maloji was tried before a Special Jury, for killing his wife Chandrabaga, on 27th June, early in the morning. Mr. Robertson, Acting Advocate General, with Mr K. E. Ghamatt, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtulla, dafended the accused.

The Advocate General, having out-lined the case shortly, called evidence.

Captain E. F. G. Tucker, Police Surgeon, said, the deceased woman had 33 wounds on her body, extending from neck to knee ; some of these injuries were very serious, and likely to cause death.

Some must have been inflicted after death, by a man who had lost control of himself. Death was due to hemorahage and shock.

Sawalia Raba, a railway-hamal, said that the accused and the deceased, who were husband and wife, were quarrelling over household expenses ; the accused idling away his time at home, and the deceased nagging him about the daily expenses. On suddenly awaking in the morning, he witnessed the assault with a knife, made by the accused on the deceased. They lived in the Rangari Chawl, Kala Chowkey ; witness boarded and lodged with them.

The accused was a hamal at the Victoria Terminus station. Complaining of a stomachache, he did not attend work for a week. Hence, the quarrel about the expenses. Witness was familiar with the deceased some time previous to this affair : the accused had been harbouring revenge in his mind, and he wrecked it over, his wife. The accused wanted to kill him also ; but he ran away.

Other evidence was taken. The accused said that he was deprived of his power of self-control, on seeing familiarities pass between his wife and his boarder ; his was a grave and sudden provocation.

Counsel having delivered their comments on the evidence, his Lordship summed-up.

"Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but with intention to kill," was the virdict returned unanimously by the jury. Two jurymen added to this verdict, a recommendation to mercy.

His Lordship : Of course, I will give effect to this recommendation as far as I can. But in consideration of the fact that this was an extremely brutal assault, the sentence should be something more than trivial. The accused is sentenced to two year's regorous imprisonment.

The Court adjourned till 11-30 this morning.

SUIT AGAINST AN AGRICULTURIST.

A Disputed Hundi.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, heard a case in which Balkissondasji Shivlalji and another sued Shunkerrao Raghunath to recover the sum of Rs. 2,454, being the amount of a hundi dated 10th March 1905, drawn by the defendant upon the plaintiffs' firm, and paid by the latter, with interest and costs. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Motiwalla, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Motabhoy, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs sued that, on the 10th March 1905, the defendant negotiated with one, Khoosalchandji Moolchand a hundi in the Mori character for Rs. 2,000, drawn by the defendant upon the plaintiffs' firm in Bombay, payable on demand to Sha or bearer. The amount of the hundi was paid on the following day. Plaintiffs had demanded payment of the amount, but the defendant had failed to pay it. Plaintiffs said they would, if necessary, seek to recover the amount and interest as money payable for money lent and advanced for the use of the defendant, at his request and on his behalf. The hundi was payable in Bombay.

The defendant said he was an agriculturist within the meaning of the Decean Agriculturists' Relief Act, and submitted that as such this Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit without prejudice to the above defence. Defendant admitted having drawn the hundi, but denied having received any consideration for it. The circumstances under which the hundi was executed were these : One Amulak Agiram, an old and experienced munim of the plaintiffs firm at Nimoon, died on the 3rd February 1903. As there was no other person in the firm whom the plaintiffs could trust, and as the defendant was a man of position and lived in the place, the plaintiffs requested him to look after their business. In March 1905, Fatehlalji Salegram, a partner in the plaintiff's firm came to their branch firm at Damangaon, and the defendant having met him, it was agreed that the defendant should get Rs. 800 as wages for his services for the past two years from 1903 to 1905, and further that he should be paid Rs. 1,200 for his services for the next three years ; and as a guarantee of good faith, he asked the defendant to draw a hundi on the Bombay firm, on the understanding that the amount of the hundi would be returned to the defendant after the expiration of the three years.

The hearing was proceeded with.



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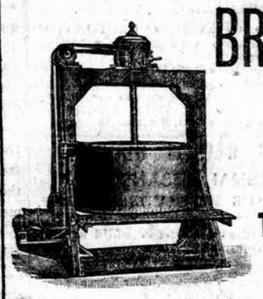
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* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1908.

ANARCHY AND THE "STRONG HAND."

WE hope, and we should like to think that Government is not making a mistake in reducing the sentences of the men who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for participating in the recent disturbances in Bombay. Of course His Excellency in Council is entitled to exercise his privilege in interfering with the course of the law in this manner. First he reduced the sentences of one batch—a comparatively small one ; now we learn that similar treatment is meted out to a batch of sixteen, the one condition in most of these being merely that they shall be bound over to keep the peace for a term of twelve months. His Excellency, in a proclamation the other day, declared that "it is the earnest desire of the Government that the great City of Bombay shall not again be menaced by proceedings which can only injure its prosperity and bring grave discredit upon its reputation." And again "the Government will firmly discharge its duty of maintaining peace and punishing all attempts to incite disorder ; but they desire to say plainly that the co-operation of all patriotic Indians in combating a seditious movement which tends only to produce anarchy is essential to the prevention of instigated crime, to the preservation of law and order and to the progress of prosperity of the people of every degree." If the Government had made it a condition precedent to release or reduction of sentence that the imprisoned rioters should confess who incited them to riot and who fed and paid them when they were not at work, we could have recognised a certain amount of consistency in the proclamation and in Government's subsequent action. Are we to gather that on second thoughts the Government consider the proceedings it complained of did not "menace the great City of Bombay" to the extent it at first believed and are not calculated to "injure its prosperity" and bring "such grave discredit upon its reputation" as was originally imagined ? Is it no longer necessary to teach offenders that the prevention of instigated crime and the preservation of law and order are essential and that incitement by others is no excuse for the commission of offences ? We hope Government has not overlooked or forgotten the declaration of its determination firmly to "discharge its duty of maintaining peace and punishing all attempts to incite disorder."

In our opinion justice was sufficiently tempered with mercy by the Magistrates. We but voiced public opinion when we viewed with dissatisfaction the prospect of a hundred thousand Marathas, clustered together in the most populous district of Bombay, rising in response to a word and terrorising the whole community by use of deadly missiles for six days, or as much longer as they chose, in defiance of all authority. Was it unwise, by the incarceration, for an appreciable period, of a score or two of men, caught red-handed, to illustrate the determination of Government to maintain peace and the serious consequences of disobeying the law ? Was it not necessary to demonstrate, beyond all possibility of doubt, that a mob might not with impunity take possession of the town as a protest against the due administration of the law ? Was it not desirable to make it clear there are penalties for breaches of the law and endangering public life and property ? Would not these men, who were only just beginning to realise the gravity of their offences, have been taught a more salutary lesson—and their more lucky accomplices who escaped, too—had they been kept in jail to the last moment of their sentences ? Are they to think they may demonstrate again on "St. Tilak's" day, and, if perchance a Magistrate commits them for a long term, a benevolent Government will smile on them and release their bonds ? Is, by the way, "benevolent" the most appropriate adjective to employ in this connection ? We are not at all sure. People are asking themselves many questions besides these and trying to answer them to their own satisfaction. For ourselves we fail to discover any especial reason for the exercise of any greater clemency, than was displayed by the Magistrates, in any one of these cases. We presume the advisers of Government went into them individually and examined the records microscopically and discovered extenuating circumstances which the casual reader of newspaper reports could not hope to do. Therefore Government had something more to guide it than mere sentiment. We trust so.

"When ye stand praying, forgive, if ye have aught against any : that your Father also which is in Heaven may forgive your trespasses" said St. Mark—an excellent and eminently Christianlike precept, which may have weighed with His Excellency in Council, which may have actuated the Secretary of State ; for it is an open secret that in all the recent events the India Office has urged clemency, clemency and yet again clemency. Clemency is prostituted when extended to men who would not have stopped at murder. There should be no sentiment in dealing with sedition. Leniency is easily misunderstood. Would one of the jobbers, of whom we heard so much recently, remit the fine he imposes on one of his hands ? Not by a single pie, for he knows full well that to do so would beget a future offence. May we be quite sure that the tragedy in Alipore on Monday was not the result of leniency ? The two under-trial prisoners, Kanya Lal Dutt and Satyendra Nath Bose, were permitted to see their friends notwithstanding the enormity of the charges on which they were in custody. As one telegram says "the facilities accorded to outside friends of the accused seem to have been extraordinarily liberal, and this in spite of most emphatic protests on the part of the Superintendent." No less than seven revolvers had been smuggled in to the anarchist prisoners, who were awaiting trial. What might not the result have been had not these two men revealed the position by killing the informer, Gossain ? Judge and jury and prosecuting counsel might everyone of them been shot. The authorities are not dealing with beggars who offend against the law by obstructing the thoroughfare, or petty thieves, who have stolen a handful of rice or vegetables. They have in their custody men who, instigated and incited by others or not, hold life as naught and that plain fact must not for a moment be lost sight of. The Secretary of State, the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors one and all, have promised that anarchy and sedition shall be put down with a strong hand, and we who have "endured with much long-suffering vessels of wrath fitted to destruction" have a right to expect those promises to be fulfilled. Where is the strong hand ? Where is the mailed fist ? It is there possibly, somewhere. But it is not what we anticipated. We do not mind if it be lined with velvet, but why should it be padded with cotton-wool and covered outside with silken down ?

THE FORTUNE OF WAR.

WE think that the general opinion will be, that the honours for those who took part in the recent punitive expeditions on the North-West Frontier have been distributed with no stinting hand. Under the present system of employing the First Division to put down these small outbreaks service in that Division must lead to exceptional advancement over the heads of others less lucky, in serving in other divisions. With a few occasional upsets on the frontier, like the last, we may expect to find this lucky division supplying many decorated and be-medalled commanders and staff officers for the rest of the army. All soldiers should be prepared for the Fortune of War, good or bad, but when all the good must necessarily fall to one division, and that only a tenth part of an army, the luck is felt to be a little one-sided, not to say unfair. How it might be more evenly distributed, under the present organisation, we are not prepared to say; but it has probably not been realised by many, that in the event of another outbreak on the frontier the same commanders and troops would have again to be employed to put it down, provided, of course, that the annual reliefs have not removed any of the former regiments in the meantime. The question then naturally arises, How far could the honours, decorations and promotions be repeated ? Our turbulent neighbours across the frontier little dream of the many favours it is within their power to bestow.

AN UNKIND ACT.

IT seems parodoxical that an Act of Parliament which is intended to give protection to a certain class should be a means of doing injury to that class. This, however, is what has been done by the Workmen's Compensation Act, or rather by the extension of its provisions to include domestic servants. Workers of this class there must always be, but there has been a strong tendency to reduce the number employed and thereby the risk of loss, and at least one class—that of the charwoman—is beginning to disappear. A further ban has been set upon her employment by the decision of the Court of Appeal that a charwoman's employment was "periodical" and not casual, because in the particular case she was in the habit of working for the defendant in the case and going to his house for the purpose on alternate Tuesdays. One day while washing some steps she pricked her hand with a pin. Blood-poisoning followed with the loss of one of her hands, hence the law suit and decision in her favour. If the stray help is to become a permanent burden on the household it, is obvious that employment for the stray help must become more rare. A well-known barrister once observed to some of his law students "Never quarrel with the Workmen's Compensation Act, it is your bread and butter." At the same time it seems hard that a legislative blunder should enrich the man of law at the expense of the charwoman.

THE FAMINE RETURNS.

IT is not many weeks since the United Provinces alone reported well over a million persons in receipt of relief, but at last the figures are decreasing by leaps and bounds, and the total number throughout India last week was only a little over half a million, there having been a decrease of over eighty-one thousand. Of this the United Provinces alone contributed 76,807, the figures having now fallen to 447,246, while there was a decrease of five thousand in the Central India Native States. Three increases only are reported, three hundred and ninety-six in Bengal where the total is now 52,086, four hundred and twenty-two in the Central Provinces where the total of 47,313 has been reached and one in the Bombay Native States where the total is now 58. At the present rate of decrease a few weeks should see practically a disappearance of famine.

AT a meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 11th instant, the Assam Labour Bill will probably be passed.

IT is understood that the Viceroy will visit the Pusa Agricultural Research Institute on his way to Calcutta in November.

MAJOR GORDON has returned from leave and assumed charge of the Khyber Agency at Peshawar from Captain Brown.

MR. MAXWELL, Post-Master-General, arrives at Simla to-day from Bombay, where he has been in connection with the proposed new arrangements for sorting mails from home.

Mr. La. TOUCHE officiates as Director of the Geological Survey of India, during the period of Sir Thomas Holland's deputation on the Burma Oilfields Committee.

THE Bill amending the Indian Whipping Act has been referred to the local Governments in its routine course, and will presumably come up early in the Calcutta session for disposal.

THE escort which is accompanying Major Benn, Political Agent, from Kelat to Wadh, in South Baluchistan comprises three hundred infantry, two guns and half a squadron of cavalry.

NEWS was received at Madras of the death, yesterday, of Mr. J. S. Kenyon, European First Class Magistrate, Peermade. Deceased apparently was found dead in the Traveller's Bungalow.

A MARRIAGE will take place in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on the 11th September, between Mr. C. B. Bennetts, of the Ooregum Gold Mining Co., Kolar Gold Field, and Miss Adeline Jane, daughter of the late Mr. T. G. Pegg, of "The Firs," Styvechale, Warwickshire.

A SAN FRANCISCO papar tells a story with a moral for intending emigrants. Bad trade had reduced an old Glasgow couple to desperate straits, and they wrote to their son in America for help, adding that failing it they would have to go to the workhouse. Three weeks later they received an answer from him: —"Dear mother and father,—Just wait another fortnight. I'll gang with you.—Your affectionate son."

AN Officer of the Italian Army, Captain Pirandello, has concluded some successful experiments with a machine he has invented for utilising the movement of the waves of the sea for the furnishing of motive power. The invention is stated to be extremely simple in construction. A minimum of 60 horse-power is obtainable, and the machine continues working even in times of absolute calm. Captain Pirandello announces his intention of lighting the whole of the town of Rimini by the aid of his invention, in order to demonstrate its capabilities.

EVERYBODY know that an invitation to a wedding is a gentle intimation that presents, however small, will be gratefully received by the bride. But it has been left to a distinguished native of India, says the "Globe," to make open confession of this pleasing hypocrisy. Writing to the people in his station, asking them to his daughter's wedding, this gentleman used the following formula : Mr. and Mrs.—request the presents of Col.— and the officers of the—Regiment at the wedding of their daughter." The story is true.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS AND SWIMMING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

SINCE the Marathon race, we have heard a good deal re the value of certain foods, drinks and drugs as stimulants to jaded athletes. What has created most discussion, is the report that Messrs. Houlding (Oxford) and Just (Cambridge) have improved on their records (in private trials) after inhaling oxigen gas. That this acts as a great stimulant to the heart, is, of course, well understood and an injection of strychnine has much the same effect. That it might spin a man on for a great effort, is also conceivable and no doubt hundreds of men would gladly avail themselves of such help for an important event. There is another side to the matter however. Continually taking Oxygen gas must harm one, for it really forces the heart to an unnatural effort. Apart from this, an athlete should depend on his natural powers and any artificial aid is to be deprecated. It would be very unfair if half the competitors in a race could use gas, and thereby be better equipped for the task, than the rest of the runners. The matter is one that is sure to attract further attention, and our officials and the Press ought to do all that is possible to prevent athletes using anything that may be termed artificial aid. We want to keep our sports as natural as possible, so that it is a case of "the best man to win" and not the one who can discover and use the best stimulant.

POWER OF MIND.

How great an effect the mind has on an athlete's performances, is only partly understood. During the time the late "Chappy" Warburton was so successful in the handling of cyclists, he used to give them a sip out of a mysterious black bottle with extraordinary results. He always made a great mystery over the bottle and its contents and thousands of people fully believed it contained some patent drug, "Chappy" was a clever trainer and well understood the value of confidence, and the faith his charges had in the "black bottle" led to many wins, but it can be taken for granted that the "drug" administered was no stronger than water. The writer knows of another instance when a fourth-rate runner was improved many yards by taking some of "George's Speedy Balls" (administerted as a joke) and which were composed of an extraordinary mixture—but this is another story.

LIEUT. HALSWELLE.

Lieut. Wyndham Halswelle won his heat in the semi-final of the 400 metres race at the Olympic Games in 48 2-5 secs. and ran on to the "quarter" mark in 48 4-5 secs. He was leading all the way and consequently the performance is better than it looks. We all know how the final was spoilt through the tactics of J. C. Carpenter, of the States, otherwise we might have seen a wonderful record. After running wide when impeding Halswelle, the American reached the post in 48 2-5 secs. according to a well known Northern timekeeper, while another watch holder made it 48 4-5 secs. On the other hand, Mike Murphy, trainer to the American team, claims he timed the race in 47 4-5 secs. It is quite certain the impeding and crossing presented a great finish and very fast time, so that there was a great longing in many directions to see Lieut. Halswelle really extended. Unfortunately his old strain has re-asserted itself and it is possible he will not be seen competing again this season. It will be a great pity if he goes into retirement without having had a real go at some of the records. Perhaps a few weeks' rest, followed by a gentle resumption of work, might enable the gallant officer to reach top form again, and if so, it would be interesting to see him run in short limit handicaps at 440, 500, and 600 yards. The best track in London for such an attempt would certainly be Queen's Club, West Kensington, the surface of which is much firmer than either Stamford Bridge or the Stadium. Of course the summer is nearing its end, nevertheless we sometimes have favourable days in late September and early October.

ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Army Championships this week marked a new departure in connection with athletics. Formerly one championship was held (half a mile) and in which it was permissible for amateurs and professionals to meet, without the former losing their status as amateurs. The Army Championships have now been increased to six in number and presumably the same regulations re amateurs and professionals holds good. This is a very important step and a little nearer to the writer's ideal definition of an amateur—"one who derives no pecuniary gain from competition in sports"—which would not debar amateurs meeting professionals. Lieut. Halswelle's breakdown prevented his competing at Aldershot, which certainly made the championships more open, the honours were well divided, the 100 yards going to Captain Parr, 2nd Somerset, in 10 2-5 secs. 120 yards hurdles to Capt C. R. Kinahan 1st R. I. Fusiliers, in 16 2-5 secs, the "quarter" to Bomb. Newlands R. A. in 53 secs, the half mile to Lieut A. Patterson, R. A. in 2 mins 2 secs, and the mile to Lce-Cpl. Headier, 2nd Lincoln, in 4mins 37secs. The Relay Race was another chapionship and this ended in favour of the 2nd Lincoln team.

WALKER STILL WINNING.

R. Walker, the little Natal sprinter, could only finish third in the 100 yards handicap at the Celtic F. C. Sports at Glasgow, the watch showing 10 2-5 secs. He had to run against the wind, however, which is very trying for a little man. He had the assistance of it at Halifax on Monday, when he proved successful in a 100 yards handicap. There was a drop in the course and this, with the wind, accounts for the exceptional time of 9 2-5 secs, Walker beating J. W. Morton, 2 yards start, by six inches. The splendid little South African ranner expects to return at the end of the month, for though he has been pressed to stay in this country, he says he prefers South Africa.

GOOD FORM.

The Celtic F. C. Gala enabled M. W. Sheppard to show another fine performance at half a mile. He just managed to win the United handicap, conceding 20 yards to Fantaun-Crawford and getting home in 1 min 56 1-5 secs, a fine piece of running on the day. Sheppard has won all his races on this side and he is certainly a wonderful runner, who deserves to be classed with the late L. E. Myers as a half miler. Another interesting feature at the games was the meeting of a Russell and E Neakes in the Claps steeplechase. Noakes just beat Russell in the English championship, but this time the tables were turned, a very fine struggle ending in favour of Russell. Notice too must be taken of F. R. Nicolson's fine hammer throw of 164ft. 8in—a new Scottish record.

SWIMMING.

To the general disappointment, H. Taylor of Chadderton did not turn out for the 440 yards salt water championship at Weston-super-Mare. This deprived the event of some interest, yet the race was splendidly contested, Beamepane of Australia only beating Battersby of England by 1½ yards, while Hadmilovic of Wales and Springfield of Australia dead-heated for third place. It was thus really an International race and maintained its character, as the past winners included Lane, Cavill and Kieran of Australia, while the home winners include such past and present wonders as Nuttall Jarvis, Billington and Taylor.

CYCLING.

This has been a fine season for veteran riders, as following the wonderful Land's End to John O' Groates ride by H. Green, we saw W. J. Pett carry off the Southern 50 miles championship. Pett, it will be remembered, was a winner at the Olympic Games held at Athens two years ago and he showed all his old form on Saturday. A word of praise is due his pacers (human pacing only) and to them he owes much. Pett started to beat record at 25 miles and kept inside the previous best (for the conditions) until the end, when his time was 1 hour 42 mins. 46 secs. as against Meredith's old figures of 1 hour 44 mins. 5 1-5 secs.

The great French road race, known as the Tour de France, was decided in fourteen stages, the full journey being 4,487 kilometres. The positions of the men at each stage decided the race and the final scores gave Petit-Breton an easy victory. He also had the honour of heading Faber and Passerien in the concluding sprint round the Prince's track and thus qualified for premier prize of 5,000 francs.

THE TURF.

This is a quiet period so far as racing goes and followers of the turf are anxiously looking forward to the publication of the weights for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire on September 3rd. The likely runners for the St. Leger is another topic of interest among sportsmen, and the general idea is that the field will include White Eagle, Signorinetta, Primer, Norman III, Royal Realm, Your Majesty, Vamose and half a dozen lesser lights. It will be gathered that there is plenty of material here for a capital race. Whether the last of the classics is going to end in another surprise, remains to be seen, but should the Derby winner and White Eagle both fail, the writer would not be greatly surprised if their conqueror proved to be Royal Realm.

Writing of the future, the Doncaster Cup may be one of the finest events of the season. Just picture the excitement should the following parade : Wool Winder, The White Knight, Plum Tree, Radium, Torpoint, (all carrying 141lbs.) Malus (130lbs.) and Dean Swift (128lbs.). Then the three years old brigade entered include Norman III, (126lbs.) and Pillo (123lbs.), while Roi Herode (130lbs.) and three others can represent France. It will easily be gathered that should most of the cracks named take part in the race, it will rank as one of the most interesting events ever decided on the famous Doncaster Town Moor.

RACING.

The undoubted feature of recent racing was the performance of Prospector in the Princess Plate at Kempton Park yesterday. Most sportsmen will recall the promise of the son of Pioneer as a two year old, and the attack of fever he had last summer, which knocked him out of all this season's classics. Some thought his career was ended, as he developed into a roarer, but on fine days however, when the air is dry and light (and over a short distance) it was believed he might win some minor victories. The manner Mr. Browning's colt beat his thirteen rivals at Kempton, shows what a great race horse he would have been, but for his unfortunate illness. He was not much fancied, seven animals starting better favourites, but he made light of his 136lbs. and romped home. Prospector would certainly run well in a dry atmosphere, such as prevails at Johannesburg, and if some South African sportsman could acquire him, he might prove a bargain. Another attractive performance was the manner Llangwin won the City of London Breeders Foal Plate, but the third in the Derby had little to beat.

CRICKET.

Unless something very unforeseen happens Yorkshire will win the County Championship. This was made more probable by the easy victory of Surrey over Middlesex and the unexpected success of Hants over Kent, the beaten sides only having lost a match each. The defeat of Kent was a sensation and the finish at Canterbury created no end of excitement. The Hants men commenced their second innings faced with the task of getting 266 runs and when two men were out for 24 few anticipated anything like a near thing. Victory for Kent appeared certain when the last Hants batsman came in and 51 runs were still required. The runs gradually mounted up however and then it commenced to dawn on everyone that a keen struggle was on. Stone and Newman were the batsmen and they faced the critical situation splendidly and met the various bowling changes with any amount of nerve. Time was also speeding and there was a chance that the sythe bearer would intervene and stop a definite result. Thus the three-cornered fight went on until Newman at last beat time and Kent by making a big drive to the boundary and Hants had won by a single wicket with five minutes to spare.

REAL CRICKET.

Another splendid finish was seen in the Middlesex vs. Yorkshire match at Bradford. Yorkshire's opening score was 279 and Middlesex responded with 164, so that when the "Tykes" declared the second innings closed with 153 up for 1 wicket, the visitors were confronted with the task of getting 269 runs in 160 minutes. This looked impossible, but the hard hitting Middlesex men made a capital effort and there were periods when the Yorkshire spectators grew anxious. Moon and Page failed or possibly a reverse for Yorkshire would have been chronicled, for as it was 232 runs were made for the loss of 8 wickets in the time. J. Douglas played a splendid innings of 109 and Tarrant (61) also did well.

GOOD PERFORMANCES.

P. R. Johnson of Somerset followed up his two separate centuries in the match against Middlesex by playing another fine innings of 117 against Hampshire. Thus he joins the few cricketers who have registered three consecutive centuries. The match was also remarkable for the surprising victory of Somerset, S. M. J. Woods 105 and Braund 124, carrying out their bats, and their partnership for the fourth wicket created great interest.

A match of quite another character was that between Lancashire and Derbyshire. The opening scores were 195 and 170 respectively, while Derbyshire made only 90 in the second innings. Even then Lancashire failed to get the necessary 66 runs in 75 minutes, as two runs were still required, with one more wicket to fall, when time ended the match, Warren (6 for 28) and Cadman (3 for 30) were the successful bowlers, and it seems a pity such a near thing was spoilt through the want of another over.

IN GENERAL.

C. B. Fry has injured his hand while dabbling with the machinery of a motor and consequently has had to stand down from cricket for a little while. Hardinge of Kent played innings of 153 and 126 against Essex this week. There were also three centuries in the Essex total of 516. Fane (109) Gillingham (100) and Douglas (115) being responsible. Gunner Moir wants to meet Roche of Ireland and says he will be prepared to again try conclusions with Burns, should the Canadian return to England.

Rudolf Unhols, late of South Africa, was no match for T. Murphy of New York, in their bout of 12 rounds at Boston recently. The fact that the British Isles Rugby team (now in Australia) will return via Canada and play a few matches there, ought to stimulate the carrying code in that country.

E Ray of Ganton has just beaten Braid, Taylor and Vardon in an 18 holes match on the Ganton Club links and returned a score of 74. R. D. Powell of Canada showed capital form in the Scottish Lawn Tennis Championship. Not only did he win the singles, but he also secured the doubles—with the assistance of C. E. D. Pritchett of London.

THE REVOLUTION AT TABRIZ.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS.

Shah's Troops Badly Beaten.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

A telegram published in Berlin from Tabriz states that the revolutionists have sent an ultimatum to the Shah demanding "inter alia" the selection of a Ministry from the revolutionaries and the expulsion of the reactionaries from Teheran.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A telegram received in Berlin from Teheran states that it is reported that the revolutionaries in Tabriz bombarded the Shah's troops while the latter were on parade, killing eight hundred.

Fighting is continuing.

AMERICAN FLEET AT MELBOURNE.

The Fleet Entertained.

ADDRESS BY THE COMMONWEALTH.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

At a banquet given in Melbourne in honour of the American Fleet, speeches were delivered by Lord Northcote, Mr. Deakin and Admiral Sperry, who said that a rupture of the friendship between the English-speaking nations would be a crime.

The Commonwealth Parliament has presented an address to Admiral Sperry.

The illuminations and torchlight procession last evening were witnessed by an enormous crowd and the scenes in Melbourne were the most stirring since the relief of Mafeking.

THE INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CORPORATION.

Charges against Ex-Directors.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

On sworn informations relating to the affairs of the International Securities Corporation, the compulsory winding-up of which was recently ordered by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on the ground that its business was illegal, and of Felthams Banks, two ex-directors, Messrs. Harry Benson and George Petty were charged at the Westminster Court yesterday with conspiracy to defraud. Both accused emphatically denied the charge.

Bail was granted in sureties of £4,000 to £2,000 respectively.

THE EDUCATION OF MONGOL CHILDREN.

Test Case in San Francisco.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

As a result of a test case tried in the San Francisco Courts it has been decided that children of Mongol parents, though born in San Francisco, are not Americans and are not entitled to use the city schools.

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

Baron Kato appointed to London.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Baron Kato has been appointed Ambassador to London.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Arrests for Attempted Re-entry.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Four Indians have been arrested at Volksrust for attempting to re-enter the Transvaal after having been deported.

GALE IN BRITAIN.

Many Wrecks Reported.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A furious gale, causing many wrecks, is reported round the coast.

The telegraphs are down throughout England.

SUBMARINES FOR JAPAN.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

A specially constructed Japanese ship has arrived in the Mersey. It will take inside two submarines for Japan. The derks can be removed for the purpose.

MR. BARCLAY.

Created a K. C. M. G.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Mr. B[illegible] the British Minister at Teheran, has been appointed a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO

German Consul's Return to Fez.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The German Consul to Morocco has left Tangier to return to Fez.

The "Times" correspondent at Tangier describes his return as regrettable, seeing that at the beginning of Mulai Hafid's campaign the Consuls were withdrawn by unanimous decision.

The correspondent attributes to Germany the intention of stealing a march on the other Powers.

Abdel Aziz arrived at Casablanca on Sunday and proceeded to Mediuna.

AMERICAN OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

Return to America

THE PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

President Roosevelt gave a boisterous welcome to the American competitors in the Olympic games at Oyster Bay yesterday, slapping them on the back and wringing their hands.

The President said that their performance would never be duplicated in the history of athletics.

He replied to references to British unfairness by saying, "We won and the less talking the better."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Their Future Welfare.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The "Times" publishes a special article on Indian students in England, which says that there is reason to believe that after the current vacation steps will be taken to give effect to the recommendations of Lord Morley's departmental committee.

It is intended to provide machinery to meet the needs of Indians both on their arrival and at later stages of their sojourn and to place a tactful and experienced officer, familiar with student habits, in charge of the bureau of information.

The proposed organization will probably appoint provincial and district committees in India to co-operate with a committee of resident Indian elders in London.

THE FAMINE.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The following is the main portion of the famine telegram sent yesterday to the Secretary of State by the Viceroy :—

There has been a further reduction in numbers on relief in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and Central India. Elsewhere there is little change.

From the Central Provinces it is reported that while prospects are generally good, heavy rain has retarded agricultural operations, and the backwardness of the crops will protract the period during which relief will be necessary.

The rainfall of the week has again generally been favourable and well distributed except in the case of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Behar portions of Oudh and some of the eastern districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, where it has been insufficient. More rain is wanted also in parts of Madras and Bombay.

Some anxiety is beginning to be felt regarding the situation in Bihar, where only half the normal rainfall has been received up to date, and transplantation of winter rice is at a standstill over a large area. Prices are falling slightly in North-Western India.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

A New Bund Constructed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

At Dera Ghazi Khan a new embankment was constructed at the earliest moment stretching from the city bund to some three hundred yards to the west of the embankment constructed ten days ago directly across the intervening land to the city, a distance of two hundred yards. At first the work proceeded slowly, the apathetic population being unwilling to come out to do manual labour. However, after much coaxing and argument hundreds of men of both creeds turned out, and construction went on apace. By nightfall on the 29th the embankment was completed and the flood was held back. Unfortunately during the night breaks occurred and water again came in, but to a less extent. All the officials have been working their hardest during the trying situation, several working waist deep in water. Zemindars near by have sent in men to help, and all near and far are anxious to help to the utmost. The hospital was at once shifted, the main hospital being moved to the old Military Hospital in Cantonments now used for the Baluch Levy Corps. A branch was opened in the centre of the city and during the move arrangements were made to treat patients on the roadside, opposite the Civil Hospital, where flood water has reached. There have been many subsidences and consequently many families are rendered homeless. Those who were unable to make arrangements for themselves have been accommodated in the barracks of the Baluch Levy Corps.

No casualties of any description have been reported, though several people have had narrow escapes. Yesterday's news is that the entry of the floods is effectually dammed back, the spill round the city being drained off by a cut, entering Kasturi Canal, whose mouth has been temporarily closed. People are leaving the city in fair numbers.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

GOSSAIN'S ASSASINATION.

Further Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The assassin Kanai Lal Dutt was a brilliant student of the Dupleix College, Chandernagore, and passed the F. A. Examination two years ago from that College. The Director of the College has told Mr. Marr, the District Magistrate, that Kanai was very good both in his conduct and in his studies.

Kanai Lal had applied for bail, while being tried with the first batch of the prisoners in the Alipore bomb trial, and had said in his application that he was quite innocent.

Both Satyendra and Kanai are thinly built men, and some letters written by Satyendra to Arabindo were produced in the first "Bande Mataram" sedition trial, with the object of proving that Arabindo was the editor of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper.

The High Court Vacation Bench to-day ordered Mr. Birley, Joint Magistrate, Alipore, to adopt either procedure laid down in Section 209 or in Section 210, and if he was of opinion that a prima facie case had been made out against Barendro Kumar Ghose, he should commit him also to take his trial at the Court of Sessions along with the other thirty accused who had already been committed.

The Post-Mortem Examination.

The post-mortem examination on the body of Gossain by Dr. Daly showed that there were five distinct wounds found on the body, only one bullet being extracted. The bullet that caused Gossain's death entered his back just beneath the left shoulder blade, pierced the vertebræ, severing the spinal cord, passed through the right lung and finally spent itself out beneath the skin on the right chest. The body was in a very emaciated condition.

One of the revolvers that was used by Dutt is a Charles Osborne 3·80 bore. The other is a Royal Irish Constabulary 4·50 bore Webley. The former is neat and small, while the latter is large and cumbrous. Immediately on the possession of the weapons the police took up the matter of tracing the dealers.

Magisterial Enquiry.

Mr. Mars, District Magistrate, 24-Parganas, finished his enquiry into the circumstances leading up to the horrible tragedy at the Alipore Jail yesterday morning.

Nineteen witnesses in all were examined.

The principal of these were two convict warders, Higgins and Linton, who fought with the two accused, and Dr. Daly, who conducted the post-mortem examination on the body of Gossain.

The accused were committed to the Sessions on charges of murder of the informer and the attempted murder of convict warders Higgins and Linton.

Kanai Lal Dutt, in his statement to Mr. Marr, District Magistrate, Alipore, said he killed Gossain as he was a traitor to the country.

Gossain's body was made over to the relatives and cremated at Kalighat this morning.

Generally the news of the assassination was received in the native quarters of Calcutta with apparent satisfaction.

It would appear that Kanai Lal Dutt first wanted an interview with Gossain on Sunday, of which Mr. Emerson, the Jail Superintendent, was aware, but subsequently altered it to Monday morning, which was not mentioned to the Superintendent, Gossain thus going with Higgins, convict warder, to interview Dutt without the Superintendent's knowledge, and without due precautions being taken. On Sunday 75 people passed into the Jail to see the terrorists, and it is surmised that pistols were then passed in.

Higgins says he saw either Dutt or Bose in the struggle with two revolvers. Linton, the other European convict warder who tackled Dutt, says the prisoner, when he seized him, exclaimed "You've only got two. Look out there's a third suspected, there were three revolvers." But although a minute search had been made no other weapon was found.

The Midnapore Bomb Case.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

THREE DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The ten accused in the Midnapore bomb case were arraigned, yesterday, before Mr. W. H. Nelson, Joint Magistrate, charges having been framed against them under Sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Explosives Act of 1908.

The prisoners were Santosh Das, recently sub-inspector of Police, Ranchi Police Training College; Peari Lal Das, the father of the first accused, a money-lender and late a rural sub-registrar; Saroda Prosad Dutt and Baroda Prosad Dutt, zemindars; Madhusudan Dutt, pleader; Nikunja B. Maiti; Sham Lal Shaha, employed as a clerk of Dutt's; Jotendra Nath Banerjee, Nirapada Mukerjee and Surendra Mukerjee, all of Midnapore.

Mr. P. K. Bose appeared on behalf of the Crown and Mr. K. B. Dutt, Barrister, and Mr. Peari Lal Ghose, Vakil, represented the accused.

Inspector Lal Mohan Guha, of Midnapore, gave formal evidence concerning the finding of the bomb in the record house of Dutt's Zemindary, after which Mr. Dutt submitted an application for bail on behalf of the prisoners, complaining of the frequent adjournments that had taken place since the first public enquiry.

The application was refused, but three of the accused against whom sanction for trial had not been received from the local Government, viz., Peari Mohan Lal Das, Nirapada Mukerjee and Jotindra Nath Banerjee, were discharged; the remaining seven prisoners were remanded to police custody.

Raid on Midnapore Houses.

SIXTEEN ARRESTS MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

A special correspondent of the "Statesman" wired from Midnapore yesterday that a systematic house search was arranged for on Friday morning.

A company of the Bengal Police entered the town, from Chinsura, the previous evening, followed, subsequently, by a small detachment of European sergeants from Calcutta. At dawn the raids commenced, and sixteen arrests were made. The names and occupations of the arrested persons are—Jamini Mallik, zemindar; Poran Chapri, mistri; Gopal Chundra Banerjee, pleader; Khogendra Banerjee, pleader; Jotendra Nath Das, law student; Ghose Behari Chandra, a singer; Gobind Mukherjee, ex-student; Deb Das Koron, editor; Rash Behari Bose, schoolmaster; Abinash Mitra, zamindar; Manmotha Dath Kur, pleader; Jogjiban Ghose, student; Akhil Sirkar, clerk; Upendra Maiti, pleader; and Koilash Das, mukhtear. The Raja of Narajole, also arrived at Narajole, and his three palaces at Midnapur, Narajole and Gope were searched.

Deb Das Koron has been for many years editor and proprietor of a local weekly paper, "Medini Bandhab," the "Friend of Midnapore." Akhil Sirkar was, until his arrest, a clerk in the local Collectorate.

An application was made for the release, on bail, of the Raja of Narajole, before the Joint Magistrate, but was refused.

The Charge against Koron.

At lunch time, Deb Das Koron, editor of the "Medini Bandhab," who had given evidence in the case of the first batch of the accused at Alipore regarding what Arabindo Ghosh said and did at the Midnapore Conference, was brought into Mr. Birley's Court, at Alipore, handcuffed and tied by a rope to a constable's rifle.

The rope and handcuffs were taken off later on. He has been charged under the Arms Act at Midnapore and he will give evidence in the trial of the second batch of prisoners.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The Loyal Malabar Thiyyars.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

At a meeting of the directors of the North Malabar Thiyyar Association, named Sri Jnanodaya Yogam, held recently in the temple's premises at Telicherry, it was resolved to send a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras expressing extreme regret at the Press Note recently issued by the Government of India in connection with the present unfortunate unrest in the country, in which Government had deplored the tardiness on the part of Hindus in expressing their disapproval of the revolutionary spirit now in evidence. The letter continues: "The directors of the Sri Jnanodaya Yogam, which represents the interests of Thiyyars of North Malabar numbering nearly five lakhs, who have never been known to swerve from the path of loyalty to the Sovereign, we, in meeting assembled, beg most respectfully to submit that we deplore the present situation, disapprove of the spirit of unrest in most unmistakable terms, and assure Government that the sympathies of our community will not at any time be alienated from the benign Government under whose paternal protection we have been permitted to live and thrive, by whom we are always prepared to stand. We humbly beg you to be so kind as to convey these sentiments to His Excellency the Governor and the Government of India."

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

A Question of Trusteeship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

To-day at the Madras High Court, before the Chief Justice, several interlocutory applications in connection with the affairs of the late firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., were argued, the most important being in connection with the deposit of Rs. 62,000 placed in 1892 with the late firm by the ex-Rajah of Venkatagiri, who made the members of that firm for the time being trustees, with the declaration that the assignees or executors of these members should continue as trustees.

Mr. Napier, who appeared for the defendants, maintained that there could be no relationship of both debtor and creditor in trustee, and that when such relationship existed the position of the trustee could not be maintained. Arbuthnot and Co., as trustees, had no relationship with anybody else, except the nominees mentioned in the trust. When the firm became insolvent the trust property in question could not have vested in the Official Assignee.

His Lordship asked if Mr. Napier contended there could be at the date of the failure no legal relationship between the trustees and the firm.

Mr. Napier said that was his position, as under the trust deed no person who was not a member of the firm could be a trustee.

His Lordship said he would prefer to consider the point before giving decision.

NEW AFGHAN ENVOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

Sirdar Haji Shah, the new Kabul Envoy to the Government of India, is expected to join his appointment in the course of the next few weeks.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

The Military Ball.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 31.

The person who has not found enough amusement in Poona during the last week must be hard to please, for we have now entered on the giddy period when "every day brings forth a festive show and every show brings forth the latest frocks;" by which it is not implied that the brave men are any less conspicuous than the fair women; on the contrary, the former had it almost all to themselves at the Polo Tournament, which finished on Thursday amid much excitement, while even at the ball on Wednesday the panoply of war was as much in evidence as the heart of the most martial garrison could desire.

On Monday Colonel Westlake and the Officers of the 26th Light Cavalry were "At Home" on the polo ground during the semi-finals of the tournament. The first game resulted in somewhat a runaway win for the Poona Horse, who beat the Central India Horse by five goals to one. In the second game the Royal Engineers from Kirkee, who have been playing a first-rate game throughout the tournament, were beaten by the Buccaneers by three goals to one, and the latter team consequently became a favorite one for the cup. They have a fine player in Mr. R.B. Wood and some of the best ponies seen on the ground. Wednesday was a wet day and it was decided to postpone the finals to Thursday. This arrangement, however, was only made at the last moment, and numbers of people, including H. E. Sir George Clarke, assembled at the Pavilion, where Mrs. Lamb, who has been a prominent hostess in Poona this season, was "At Home." In spite of the fact that there was no polo, people stayed on and matters resolved themselves into a very pleasant afternoon gathering, and the band of the 80th Carnatics gave an excellent programme of music.

On Thursday the game was all that a final ought to be, hard and keenly fought and only won by one goal. At the end of the fifth chukker the goals were two all, but after widening the posts, at the end of ten minutes most exciting play the determining goal was hit by Mr. Hildebrand for the Poona Horse, who thus won the cup for the fourth time, and the third time in succession. The trophy was presented to them by Miss Clarke, after H. E. the Governor had made a short speech. Amongst the spectators were the Nawab of Sachin and the Heir-Apparent of Dharampur, who are both on a visit to Poona.

On Sunday evening the members of the Ladies' Club, who usually provide some function to record each week, met together to make a presentation to their departing Secretary, Mrs. Ali Akbar. The actual presentation took the form of an inscribed silver bowl, but a Badminton shed is shortly to be erected and named after Mrs. Ali Akbar as a permanent memorial of her services to the Club of which she was the founder.

The Military Ball on Wednesday was one of the most brilliant functions that have been held in Poona, at any rate for as long as the recollections of the present oldest inhabitant go back. The hosts were General Alderson and the officers of the Poona and Kirkee Garrisons, and their guests, who numbered about eight hundred, included the whole of Poona and representatives from nearly every station within reasonable and even unreasonable distance. The invitations were sent out for 10 o'clock, but long before that hour the arrival verandah was crowded, and it was after five o'clock when the last carriage rolled away. There were two varieties of programme, one plain and unornamented, and another, which was in great demand, depicting in rather a Sloperian style of art, and gallant Gunner asking for a dance. The menus, which told of supper with several items from Benoist, were decorated with the crests of the various regiments in Poona and Kirkee. All the decorations in the ball-room were carried out in bayonets, lances, swords and other military weapons and implements, the chief designs being the Star of India, the Maltese Cross, the Victoria Cross, St. Andrew's Cross and the Broad Arrow, while round the top of the room were rows of bayonets, all glittering brilliantly in the electric light which was specially installed for the occasion. The scheme of colour in the verandahs and supper-room was red and white, and everywhere there were masses of flowers, palms and feathery bamboos. The "beach" had been tented in, but unfortunately the rain earlier in the day soaked the canvas, and it made at best a damp and chilly sitting out place No less than three bands, the 121st Pioneers, the Northamptons and the Somersets, in turns played the thirty dances which formed the programme, while the 121st Pioneers in addition played special selections during supper.

Though it was undoubtedly the smartest function held as yet in Poona this season, there is nothing very particular to chronicle about the dresses. The most noticeable were two green ones hailing from Bombay and a yellow Empire dress and two really lovely white ones which belonged to Poona. Quite a feature of the evening were the beautiful bouquets carried by some of the hostesses, accompaniments to ball dresses which our grandmothers—and grandfathers—thought absolutely essential, but which are not often seen now-a-days in this country.

H. E. Sir George Clarke and Miss Clarke attended the ball and brought a party from Government House, which included Mrs. Naidu.

The hounds met on both Tuesday and Wednesday of last week; on the first day at the railway crossing on the Sholapur Road and on the second day at Harris Bridge. The first day's hunting was not particularly exciting, but the second Jack on Wednesday gave an excellent run straight from Bopkhel to the Ahmednagar Road, near which he rather mysteriously disappeared.

The varying fortunes of cricket were in evidence in the match between the Gymkhana and the Bombay Hindus. The Hindus established a lead of 47 in the first innings, but collapsed in the second, and were all out for 62; and the Gymkhana managed to knock up the required total and win by the narrow margin of three wickets. In both innings Greig saved his side from destruction in addition to putting in some useful bowling, and the Gymkhana would have fared badly without his assistance.

On Friday there was a "grand orchestral concert" at the Gymkhana in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors' Institute at Kirkee. The orchestral music was provided by the Governor's Band conducted by Mr. Behr. Miss Clarke and Captain Drummond were the vocalists and Captain Sullivan played two pianoforte solos. Every item on the programme was most enthusiastically received, and indeed it is but seldom in Poona that one is enabled to enjoy a concert of such uniform excellence. Miss Clarke sang a song from "Carmen" (the Governor's Band playing her accompaniment) and gave "All Souls Day" as an encore. Later she sang two short songs, "Myrra" and "When Love is Kind," with which her audience were enchanted. Captain Drummond, who has a fine baritone voice and is a very popular singer here, gave as his songs "The Devout Lover" and "If thou wert blind." Captain Sullivan played a concerto by Schumann and also the well-known "Wedding Day at Troldhaugen" by Grieg. He is a great addition to the musical talent for which Government House is already famous.

Everyone will be glad to hear that the same performers will be taking part in a concert a fortnight hence, this time in aid of the deprosed classes.

HEDJAZ RAILWAY CELEBRATIONS.

Meeting in Bombay.

ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE ADVOCATED.

The following telegram has been sent by the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay to H. I. Majesty the Sultan of Turkey:—

"President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, respectfully congratulates His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on the opening of the Hedjaz Railway from Medina on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession, and on the inauguration of constitutional government in Turkey."

A meeting of Mahomedans of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, in Kambeker Street, to congratulate his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey on the completion of the first section of the Hedjaz Railway, and on the thirty-third anniversary day of his accession to the Turkish throne, and to thank him for granting parliamentary government to his subjects.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Sidik Haji Hasam Tekhas, Kazi Sharif Mahomed Saleh Londay was elected to the chair.

Munshi Abdur Karim, in addressing the meeting, said he hoped that they would be able to call a similar meeting of Bombay Mahomedans two years hence, when the construction of the whole railway would probably be completed.

Mr. Badruddin bin Abdulla Kur moved the first resolution, which was as follows:—"We, the Mahomedans of Bombay in a public meeting assembled under the auspices of the 'Anjuman-i-Ahbabi' to-day on the first day of September 1908, which is also the 33rd accession day of his Imperial Majesty Khalifa-e-Islam Sultan Gazi Abdul Hamid Khan of Turkey to the throne of the Ottoman Empire, beg most respectfully to approach his Gracious and Imperial Majesty the Sultan with our respectful congratulations on completion of the Hedjaz Hamidieh Railway inaugurated by his Majesty the Sultan, and which, owing to the general blessing it is destined to confer on all the Mahomedan pilgrims, have laid the whole Islamic world under his Majesty's everlasting obligation. This occasion is further accentuated by the fact that his Gracious Majesty has generally granted a constitutional government to his loyal subjects. We sincerely hope that this will mark a new epoch in the history of his Majesty's dominions and bring about harmony and progress throughout the Moslem world. We pray to God for long life to his Majesty and prosperity and glory to his august Empire."

Mr. Badruddin Abdulla Koor, in proposing the resolution, said that they had assembled that day to demonstrate their feelings of joy and gratitude, and celebrate an occasion which would be remembered as a remarkable one not only in the history of the reign of the present Sultan, his Majesty Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan, but it opened a golden page in the history of the whole Islamic world. The Hedjaz Hamidieh Railway inaugurated by the Sultan would not only confer innumerable blessings on all the Mahomedan pilgrims, but by consolidating the Ottoman power in Arabia it would be the means of linking together the distant parts of the Ottoman Empire, and when the line from Damascus would be pushed northward, Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, would be linked by a railway line to Mecca, the religious centre of the Islamic world. It might therefore be taken for granted that the pilgrim traffic to the Holy Places in Arabia both from them north as well as from other parts of the world would be considerably increased. At such a juncture therefore it was their bounden duty to openly declare and offer their heartfelt and ever-lasting thanks to the present Sultan, who, with a sagacity and foresight deserving of praise, inaugurated the scheme of the Hedjaz Railway which would undoubtedly strengthen and fortify the bonds of fraternity in the Islamic world by placing facilities at the disposal of the Mahomedans to meet occasionally at the birthplace of Islam and exchange their views for the welfare and progress of the Moslem world. The Sultan's position as their spiritual head was unique throughout the world and their appeal to the British statesmen to make use of his exalted position and influence for cementing the bond of love and union between the British and Ottoman Empires would not be made in vain. If the British and Ottoman Empires were united by an international alliance, uniting the interests of both the parties, there could not be the least doubt that such a union would control the destiny of the whole world by amalgamating and consolidating the forces at the disposal of both these powerful empires, and such a union would be always welcomed by the Indian Mahomedans. The Indian Mahomedans also joined in the present rejoicings on account of the reforms inaugurated by his Majesty the Sultan by granting a Constitution to his loyal subjects. This forward step by his Majesty marked him out as a strong-minded and far-seeing personality anxious to secure internal peace. An Anglo-Turkish alliance would solve some of the most knotty problems both of Asia and Africa. The speaker then concluded with an appeal to Mahomedans of Bombay to contribute to the Hedjaz Railway fund.

The resolution was carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Ali Mahomed Bhimji and seconded by Mr. Abdools Koor that this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay most respectfully begged to offer its sincere and heartfelt thanks to his Imperial Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, for the religious toleration and public liberty that the Indian Mahomedans enjoy under his Majesty's benign Government.

The resolution was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Haji Siddik that copies of both the resolutions be forwarded by the chairman of the meeting to his Excellency the Turkish Consul General of Bombay and to the Secretary, General Department, Bombay Government.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MAJLES-E-TAIEDE MUSALMANAN JADEED OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday being the anniversary day of the accession to the throne of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and the opening of the sacred Hedjaz Railway, a deputation of the members of the above society waited on the Acting Turkish Consul-General in Bombay, at the Turkish Consulate, to present an address of congratulation to the Sultan. There were present:—Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay (president), Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafaie (vice-president), Mahomed Yusuf Khat Khaty, M. A., B. L. B., Moulvi Abdul Rehman Jiteker, Moulvi Abdul Manim Baakza Khatib (honorary secretary), Moulvi Gulam Naqshband, Sheikh Salem Bawzier, Moulvi Abdul Raouf, and others.

The address, which was in Persian, in felicitous terms referred to the benign reign of His Imperial Majesty, and congratulated him on the opening of the Hedjaz Railway. The new parliamentary constitution granted by the Sultan to his people also formed the theme of great satisfaction and praise to His Majesty.

In reply, the Consul-General thanked those present for their kind words and regard for the Sultan, and assured them that their address would be forwarded on to His Majesty.

Prayers were then offered to the Almighty, for the long life, prosperity, and continuance of the rule of the Sultan. The assembly then dispersed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Moulvi Muhammad Imsha Ullah, Editor of the "Watan," Lahore, has received 68 medals sent by the minister of the Hedjaz Railway which are to be distributed to those who remitted liberal donations towards this railway's funds.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

The 33rd anniversary of the Sultan's coronation and the opening of the Hedjaz Railway at Medina is being celebrated to-day with great eclat. Telinicherry and Cochin, the treets being decorated. Grand processions were held and food and alms distributed to the poor.

Prayers were offered in all mosques for the prosperity and long life of their Majesties King Edward and the Sultan.

NEW DISPENSARY AT SURAT.

Laying of Foundation-Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, SEPTEMBER 1.

A grand gathering was held this morning at Navapura Musaraj Vadi, for the laying of the foundation-stone of the Seth Abdultayab Ismailji Maskati Sarvajnik Dispensary.

At 9 o'clock, when his holiness Mullahji Saheb Sardar Syedna Abdulla Badrudin and his kinsmen and leading citizens were present, Mr. Gulabdas Chaidas, Vakil, sketched the deceased, Mr. Abdultayab's life, particularly touching upon his generosity, and saying that this dispensary was originally intended only for the Islami, but now the deceased's family had agreed it should be for the public in general; besides, the plan for the building will be extended.

Mr. Bomanji Edulji Modi thanked the Mullahji Saheb for his presence, and Mr. Abdultayab's family for their serviceable action.

Dr. Dinshaw suggested that a fund be raised for a Sanitarium, for Bohras suffering with diseases of the lungs, which was vetoed.

Mr. Mullahji Dossabhai was called upon to perform the ceremony, by Mr. Tyebbhai Mahomed Ali, on behalf of the Abdultayab family. His holiness went to the spot and laid the foundation, stone, amidst great cheers. He was presented with a trowel, in a sandal-wood casket. After returning, Seth Ismailji Abdultayab gave a "najraaa" to his holiness, and his holiness gave shawls to Mr. Abdultayab's sons. Mr. Tyebbhai Fazullabhai Hebtulabhai who declared that he would give Rs. 7,000 for a Sanitarium fund.

Dr. Dosabhai suggested to make all arrangements at his holiness' house.

Mr. Esmilji Kurva said that to-day being the Sultan of Turkey's Birthday, he would urge that this day be observed as an auspicious day for starting this Dispensary, and wished a long and prosperous reign to the Sultan.

After "pan-gulab," the meeting dispersed, and his holiness went to dine at Mr. Abdultayab's house, and others at the "jamat," given by Mr. Abdultayab Maskati.

A lakh of rupees will be assigned for the building and maintenance of the Dispensary by Mr. Maskati.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Definite News of His Safety.

APPROACHING SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

Definite news from Dr. Sven Hedin reached Simla, on Monday last, a letter being received from him, dated Gartok, 1st August. He was then starting for Simla, *via* Tulang and Shepki.

The Indian Trade Agent at Gartok, writing on the 9th August, stated that the traveller was then well on his way to India.

Dr. Sven Hedin should, therefore, reach Simla next week. He has mapped the whole of the country to the north of the Upper Brahmaputra, and discovered a great range of mountains traversing Tibet for some 2,000 miles.

A HIDEOUS CRIME.

An Unborn Child Consumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The inhuman murder committed in the Hanthawady District by Sayai, who consumed an unborn child, was, writes the Inspector-General of Police, apparently traceable to the influence of a very popular Zat named Tilat, which had been constantly performed in all parts of the province. It is inconceivable that the superstitious belief which led to the perpetration of this hideous crime could exist within a few miles of Rangoon and that a considerable number of Burmans should have to the very last believed that the murderer Sayai had obtained powers of invisibility and that he could defeat the hangman by vanishing from his sight. Some Burmans still hold that Sayai's failures to become invisible was due solely to his having omitted some essential rites of the ceremony.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

After being interrupted by the Rugby Tournament, the Harwood League was continued yesterday with a game between the Bombay Gymkhana and Rovers. The ground was in splendid condition, but the game was scarcely a good one, the Rovers, who were unfortunate enough to be a man short throughout, being badly beaten. One short to begin with, the Gymkhana eleventh man turned up before half time and they did nearly all the attacking. A change was made in Ward going forward, and on the play this does not seem a wise move after all though the side is badly in need of a man who can score. Brissey played a capital game at centre half, as did Abbott at forward and Hall in his new position at back. Of the Rovers Bryden was conspicuous and Connell should prove quite a success at centre instead of back, where Wood was again a strong factor in the defence.

Owing to absentees the teams with ten men each took the field very late and as a consequence the final stages of the game were played in a light in which spectators could barely follow the ball. As stated before in these columns, the games should start punctually whether the teams were complete or not.

From the kick off the Gymkhana came up to attack and two shots by Abbott went each side of the goal before he eventually scored five minutes from the start. It was a soft shot which went under Walton's foot as he kicked.

Almost at once a shot by Ward rebounded off the right post, when Mungavin through a nice run took the ball the other end, where Thompson saved finely a shot by Connell. The Rovers were not there long, and the ball going out to Moir on the left wing he sent in a good hard cross shot, which went in off the right post after Walton had missed in attempting to fist out.

Each now pressed in turn, the Rovers calling upon Thompson to use all the resourcefulness at his disposal, which he successfully did. and half time arrived with the Gymkhana leading by two goals to nil.

On resuming the Gymkhana came up again, and Moir putting in a long run gave to Burnett, who found the net with a daisy cutter.

Ward followed with a run and cross shot from the left which Evans headed on to the post. The Rovers relieved, only for Haines to return with a long kick. Abbott got on, and Webb and Walton baulking one another, the ball rolled in Burnett heading it through when it was on the point of going in.

This was followed by another run by Moir along the left touch line; he slipped in centering, but Webb muffing, Burnett got on and scored easily.

In the concluding few minutes Walton slipped in clearing and Burnett missed an easy one, the full time whistle sounding with the Gymkhana substantial winners as under:—

Bombay Gymkhana	5 Goals.
Rovers	Nil.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.		ROVERS.
Thompson	Goal	Walton.
Hall, Haine's	Backs	Webb. ...
Sim, Bussey, Cox	Halves	Substitute. Wood. Petty.
Moir, Burnett, Ward, Abbott, Evans	Forwards.	Poyntz. Mungavin. Connell. Bryden. Welsh.

One hears with pleasure that the injury on Monday to Mr. E. G. Withers is a simple fracture just below the knee, and that he will be out of St. George's in six weeks.

The Harris Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Harris Football Tournament, for which six teams have entered, opened on the Northampton's ground yesterday, when the Leicesters from Belgaum met and defeated the Northamptons by 3 goals to love, two goals having been scored on penalties in the second half.

This evening's game between the Worcesters from Ahmednagar and Somersets was far more interesting and exciting, and it was closely followed by a vast military assembly. The two teams were very evenly matched, with the result that they continued the struggle and without either side scoring.

BADMINTON.

Open Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The entries for the open tournament were small this year, partly it is presumed because it is an open tournament without any handicapping, and partly because a number of good players are too far away to come to Poona. For the Mixed Doubles there were three couples, namely, Mrs. Forteath and Mr. W. G. Clabby, Mrs. Martin and Capt. G. W. Lucas, and Miss McIver and Mr. J. A. Mc Iver.

Though there were only three matchos there was no lack of excitement and interest over any of the games. The best contest was in the final between Miss McIver and Mr. McIver and Miss Martin and Capt. Lucas. Miss McIver and her partner started off by winning the first game with a score of 15 to 7, but they lost the second after setting at 14 all, and had their work cut out for them in the third game, and were just able to snatch the victory after setting at 13 all. Lucas was everywhere and played most brilliantly. Miss McIver was undoubtedly not in practice, but she never lost confidence in her partner and deserved to win the handsome pair of silver bowls which were presented for the winning lady by Mr. Arthur Hill.

Owing to an unfortunate accident to Mr. Hume, who had entered with Mr. C ampbell from Satara, McIver and G. W. Lucas, the holders of the Challenge Cups, had only one match to play. Clabby and Barraclough were most sporting in entering without being able to get any practice together before-hand. They gave the cup holders three very good games, and although beaten somewhat decisively by McIver and Lucas they were far from being disgraced. The scores were—15-4, 15-9, 15-7.

For the Singles, there were only two entries, and this event was won by Lucas, after a very interesting match against C. S. Campbell from Satara.

GOLF IN MADRAS.

The Guindy Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Guindy Golf Cup was won by Mr. J. MacIver, who beat Major Gabbett in the final by 2 and 1.

POONA RACES.

First Day.

SATURDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 5 p.m on Tuesday, 1st September:—

THE YERROWDA PLATE. Distance—R. C. and distance, over 7 flights.—Seclusion, Lear, Artist, Killeevan, Lamrock, Lord Boyne, and Chassepot.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 mile.—The Master, Auber, Golden Gleam, Killua, Metal Maid, Currandooley, Coquette, Cinder Bill, Black Wolf, Ebullition, Wanden, Absentee, Pelargonium II, Bucolic and Keenadan.

H H THE 1ST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance—1 1-4 miles.—Sobsil, Eed, Gwalior, Merrily, Young Kohinoor, Wild, Poppy, Sialkote, Antica, Scarlet, Precious, Peculiar, Moonim, Spearmint, Moscow, Dhamas, Gladiator and Hazza.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs. —Gergistan, Lookman, Grey Falcon, Maimoon, Elector, Saree, Amood, Hasty Jack, Devon, Calcutta, Martini, Court-Martial, Ashroff, Fantom, Aden, Viceroy, Dumka, Caravan, Murzook, and Mudlool.

THE NEW PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.—Florrie, Minnie, Lady Leslie, Comeback, Lady Naimie, Russley Rose, Cracker and Wild Boy.

THE LILLIPUTS. Distance—1-2 mile.—Lassa, Mountain King, Saeed, Bay Middleton, Yatim, Scimitar, Sherah, Young Gazelle, Creditor, Sahoon, Muzeade, Plassy, Darby, Gaucho, Betty, Happy Land, Minx, Engine and Sabah.

CRICKET.

Parsi-Presidency Match.

THE PARSI TEAM.

The following have been selected to play for Parsees against the Presidency XI. at Poona on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant.

The team will leave Bombay from Victoria Terminus on Wednesday the 9th instant by 3 P.M. (S. T.) train, and shall put up at Messrs. Anklesaria Brothers' Bungalow at Bund Gardens:—

1. Mr. K. M. Mistry (Captain.)
2. Mr. K. B. Mistry.
3. Mr. M. B. Vatcha.
4. Mr. J. P. Warden.
5. Mr. H. F. Mulla.
6. Mr. R. P. Meherhomji.
7. Mr. J. D. Mody.
8. Mr. D. M. Pavri.
9. Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
10. Mr. J. Elchidana.
11. Mr. N. N. Dinshaw.

RESERVE.—J. J. Doobash.
UMPIRE.—Mr. P. H. Judge
SECRETARY AND SCORER.—Mr. J. M. Divecha.

G. TELEGRAPH vs. GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

A whole-day match was played between the G. T. R. C. and the Grindlay Groom's C. C. on the Oval, in connection with the League, and resulted in a win, on the 1st Innings, for Grindlay Groom's.

Mr. Leslie, the genial Skipper of the Telegraph Team had a large party at lunch with him at Messrs. Mongini's, during the interval of the match, which included, besides his team and some of their lady friends, his opponents and the R. I. M. Dockyard; which was very much appreciated. The following are the scores:—

G. TELEGRAPH.

1st Innings.

Lt Townend, c N Chinoy, b Mistri	16
H Netscher, c N Chinoy, b Mistri	8
G Sorris, l-b-w Limji	10
G Edie, b Limji	0
V D'Souza, c Limji and Mistri	6
S D'Silva, st Karrawalla, b Mistri	3
A Taylor, c Davar, b Mistri	0
A D'Silva, b Limji	2
N Leslie, (c) not out	1
W Sorris, c Elchidana, b Mistri	0
B D'Souza, N Chinoy, b Limji	0
Extras	2
Total	48

2nd Innings.

Lt Towned, b D Mistri	6
H Netscher, run out	6
G Sorris, l-b-w D Mistri	4
G Edie, c Chinoy, b B Mistri	7
V D'Souza, not out	19
S D'Silva, c Chinoy, b B Mistri	3
A Taylor, b B Mistri	25
A D'Silva, not out	11
N Leslie (c), W Sorris, B D'Souza — Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total	87

GRINDLAY GROOM C. C.

Elchidana, c Townend, b Taylor	16
D Mistri, l-b-w, Taylor	6
Chandaru, c and b G Sorris	0
B Mistri, b G Sorris	29
N Chinoy, c Townend, b Sorris	0
P Chinoy, b Sorris	4
Limji, c Edie, b Sorris	5
Patel, c Edie, b Sorris	8
Davar, c Taylor, b S D'Silva	3
Shapurjee, not out	2
Karawala, b Sorris	3
Extras	12
Total	88

POONA GYMKHANA VS. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

This match concluded to-day and ended in a victory for the visitors from Bombay. With 81 to their credit in their first innings on the previous day, the Gymkhana had 102 runs to compile to catch up the Railway team, and having scored 139 in their second venture the Railway team only had 38 to make to win the match. This they did in about half an hour with one wicket down for 40, Roberts and Date being each out for 15 and 16 respectively.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Major Arnold, run out	4
Mr. Sprott, b Balu	24
Capt. Krickenbeck, b Warden	37
Capt. Rutter, b Balu	0
Mr. Airy, b Warden	22
Capt. Bowle, b Balu	7
Capt. Lucas, b Warden	9
Sergt. Samson, l.-b.-w., b Date	3
Col. Mosse, not out	14
Capt. Wilson, b Warden	5
Sergt. Rush, b Warden	0
Extras	14
Total	139

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

2nd Innings.

Mr. Colabawala, b Mosse	9
Mr. Roberts, not out	16
Mr. Date, not out	15
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total	40

WE have received from the Royal Insurance Company a little book which should make the Company popular with all sportsmen, for it is an encyclopædia of records of seemingly every branch of sport indulged in the civilised world. The Compiler is to be congratulated on the vast amount of information he has got together.

CRICKET.

The Fielding of To-day.

[BY GILBERT L. JESSOP.]

It has been dinned in our ears for some time past that the fielding of to-day has shown an appreciable falling off from that high standard of excellence which one is led to expect at the hands of first-class exponents. Whether this decadence is real or imaginary is a matter fraught with great difficulty, to either prove or disprove, as the case may be. Cricket grounds in the days when the one and only champion was in his prime have undergone a change—distinctly for the better. The natural roughness of the out-fielding in those days has improved so much that it is unusual for ground near the boundary to differ much from the fielding area close in. But this improvement in the surface of the ground has not compensated for the difficult surroundings which have sprung up on all cricket grounds. In the early days a few tents and small bunches of spectators would be practically the only hindrance to a fieldsman obtaining a proper sight of the ball. But now with such excrescences as unwieldy stands and huge pavilions, the sighting of a ball is a matter of great difficulty. "Lord's," with its colossal pavilion, its hideous mound stand, and its dark fringes of spectators, presents more difficulties to a fieldsman than, I should imagine, prevails on almost any other ground in the world. And yet day in and day out, one can see as good fielding there as on any other ground. A very large majority of catches missed result from inferior sighting of the ball. The negotiation of a hard catch is sufficiently difficult in itself without any further handicap in the matter of light. "Lords" on an off day, when vacant seats are prominent and the ball can be viewed from a background of white wood, is a very different matter from "Lord's", on a crowded day of a fashionable match. Then you have the conventional attire of black frockcoats mingled with some particularly charming creation of crepe de Chine, which, although adding to the picturesqueness of the scene, contributes more difficulty to the poor fieldsmen. A distinct background of black or blue or any dark colour one could mention does not present the same difficulty as does a piebald background. From such a one the ball stands out of the black and emerges into the white, or vice versa—it matters not which—and consequently it is impossible to get a fair sight from start to finish. But from a dark background only, at all events, one gets the same sighting of a ball all the way. I have purposely enlarged on this most important subject of the proper sighting of the ball in order to show that those most ridiculously easy catches which do sometimes "gang agley" are very often missed for a reason of which the spectator has no knowledge whatever. And to those hypercritical gentlemen who are all too prone to condemn a fieldsman for the missing of a catch—no matter whether difficult or otherwise—I would recommend a little more charity and little less ignorance. To show how easy it is for those at a distance from the wickets to make mistakes as to what is a chance and what is not, I remember an outfield complaining as to an easy chance which the wicketkeeper was supposed to have missed. As the batsman had cut the ball "down" on to the "keeper's" toe, it was difficult to discover where the chance came in. No fieldsman suffers more from the "supposed" missing of chances than does the stumper. No matter how impossible they may be, if the batsman has snicked one behind the wicket the stumper is expected to procure his downfall. Too many of these absurdities are chronicled in the papers, and, as a consequence, they create in impression that the fielding has been interior; whereas it may well have been that, although four or five chances were not accepted, the brilliant attempts to do so was proof in itself of fielding of undoubted excellence. I have often noticed what a difference it makes to one's estimate of the general character of the fielding if the unaccepted chances have not been very costly. There is no more exhilarating sight than to see a fieldsman attempting to achieve the impossible but for his brilliant attempt to be chronicled as a "miss" is distinctly unfair. It was this fear of being pilloried which once led a prominent Nottingham amateur to duck his head when a low skimming catch his way. Afterwards, when he was asked what on earth he was doing he said "Well it is not a catch unless you get your hands to the ball. I didn't." It is a true story, but it is many years since that amateur has appeared for Nottingham.

The more I see of cricket, the more I am convinced that fielding receives less consideration at the hands of players and spectators than do either of the other two departments of the game. This is not as it should be. No cricket is dull when the fielding reaches the high-water mark of excellence, but frequently the compilation of a heavy total is not free from the charge of dullness. The player who regards fielding as something of a nuisance—and I know many who do—is a poor creature, and one who looks upon the game from only one standpoint—namely, that of the personal accumulation of runs. Combination may be less of a necessity at cricket than it is at football nevertheless it has not a little to do with the success of a side. If selfishness creeps in, combination ceases. Thus it is with the lackadaisical fieldsmen intent on the making, and not the saving, of runs. To him the practising of fielding would appeal as many precious moments wasted from the batting-nets. And yet, did he but know it, fielding practice is every bit as interesting as net practice. It is astonishing what improvement can be made of most unpromising material by constant fielding practice. Hand and eye begin to act in perfect unison, and in the course of a few weeks your "duffer" is metamorphosed into a reliable cricketer. Fielding comes more or less to a player naturally, but even the best of fieldsmen cannot dispense with practice. It is almost impossible to overemphasise the importance of this practice. As a rule, except for a few haphazard moments at the commencement of an innings or between the fall of wickets, it is a negligible quantity, and from the fact of the ball being thrown and not "hit," is not of much consequence. The ball comes differently from the bat than it would from the arm.

In regard to versatility, I question very much if we have ever possessed two finer fieldsmen than A O Jones and Braund. Both of them are rightly regarded as two of our greatest slip fieldsmen, and though they may have equals in that position their superiors have yet to exist. They are alike in their methods, both being anticipatory—that is to say they move in whatever direction they consider the ball may be snicked before the stroke is made. This is sufficiently difficult from slow bowling, but from bowling of the pace of Knox or Fielder their anticipations border on second sight. Quite the finest slip catch which it has been my good fortune to witness was brought off by Braund in this fashion. In a test match at Birmingham he caught Clem Hill at fine leg off a leg glide. Such a catch impresses itself more on one's memory than does even some historical century in an important match. There is not a place in the field in which you could put either of these players without feeling absolute confidence in their ability to acquit themselves more than creditably—not even excepting the difficult and unaccustomed position of wicket-keeper.

George Hirst has made a speciality of his position at mid-off, and whenever circumstances prevent his occupation of it—if I happened to be on his side—it fills me with uneasiness. I've seen him take many great catches in the slips, but excepting Jones the Australian, I haven't yet seen his equal at mid-off. As a mid-off he possesses a great advantage in being left-handed, for the inclination of a ball hit in that direction is to swerve to the left after touching the ground, or even when in the air. His return is accurate and powerful, and the safety of his hands admits of no doubt.

First class cricket of to-day is a great "tie," consequently the number of amateurs who can afford the time to take a regular part in it is gradually diminishing. It was unfortunate for Lancashire and England when R. H. Spooner quietly dropped out of the first-class arena. Fine bat as he undoubtedly was, his fielding commanded more attention. As a cover-point he was the nearest approach to Syd Gregory, possessing that same lightning-like return with which the little Australian used to astonish us. Spooner belonged to the same school of fieldsmen as Jones and Braund—the school of intelligent anticipation. Always on the tips of his toes in the same manner as a sprinter, he made ground with that rapidity which acts as a check on those batsmen with run-stealing proclivities. Truly he was a great cover-point.

We have never been without good-class outfields, but in this particular position one is inclined to award the palm to the Australians. It is not that they are more certain in effecting catches, nor are they more brilliant in one-handed fielding of the ball, but their return is much stronger and perhaps more accurate. Their warmer climate has all to do with this. Those who have been engaged in the mimic warfare of test matches in Australia know by their own experience that their muscles are more elastic—if one can use such a term—and consequently have even astonished themselves at the pace with which they can throw. Starting our cricket, as we do, in the frequently cold month of May, sudden strenuous throwing results in one's arm being thrown out and only those who have experienced such a feeling can know what a painful handicap that is. The great majority of our outfields, at one time or another, have suffered in this way and consequently being liable at any minute to do so again they endeavour to spare themselves in their returns. The Australians have no need to do this and consequently their outfielding is more attractive. The most certain outfield of late years has been Clem Hill who is a model of imperturbability. Perhaps not so brilliant as other one might mention but day in and day out he is the safest we have seen for many a long day.

Whenever some new star "appears" on the firmament, one often hears the remark that such and such a one has never been known to miss a catch; but in truth that sort of "freak" cricketer has yet to be born. Some one once made such a remark to "W. G.," to which the "Old Man" replied, "Then he can't have played much cricket," which about sums up the situation. Certainly, in my own experience, I have seen every one of the finest fieldsmen, at one time or another, drop a catch—a catch, mark you, and not an impossible chance. To those of you who are perhaps a little too ready to pour down invectives on the head of some conscientious fieldsman whose gallant attempt has been unsuccessful, I would—in the moments of your wrath—ask you to bear in memory that statement.—"The Pall Mall Magazine."

WHY PHYSICIANS ARE SHORT-LIVED.

Referring to the recent statement of what it evidently considers an accepted fact—namely, that doctors are a short-lived class of the community—"American Medicine" (Philadelphia) remarks:

"Laymen were naturally surprised. Their view presumably is that the days of doctors should be longer in the land than those of other people because they know better than their patients what to 'take' when they feel indisposed or are in the way of infection. Longevity, however, depends far more upon the manner of a man's life than upon the drugs which he swallows; and it is the doctor's misfortune that that the exigencies of his calling often make it impossible for him to practice the hygienic doctrines which he preaches. "Obsta principiis" is one sound maxim on which it is specially hard for him to act. He cannot afford to lay up and nurse himself for trivial ailments, but must often be out attending to his patients in spite of a general feeling of malaise. His night's rest may often be broken though he knows that seven hours sleep is the ideal. He may have to take his meals irregularly, though he is well aware of the virtue of regular habits, or to rush out to an urgent case in the middle of his dinner, though he is always warning his patients that that way lies indigestion. Moreover —if he is a general practitioner—those long holidays which he is found of proclaiming to be essential are very seldom for him. All these disadvantages count for more in the long run than his acquaintance with the quickest meals of relieving a headache or soothing a catarrh; and the sum of the whole matter seams to be that the doctor who made his own health his chief concern would have to retire from practise in order to attend it."

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 1st September 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Mts.
Turkey ...	31	10	30 p. m.	10	43
Teheran ...	1	12	40 p. m.	1	40
Suez	1	12	40 p. m.	1	24

NOTICES.

Cable Djedda Souakim interrupted (28-7-08).
Cable Assab Massowah interrupted (29-7-08).
Turkish Route right (1-9-08).

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 22nd August give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The rainfall of the week was heaviest in the Allahabad and Agra divisions and was in greatest defect in North Oudh and the eastern districts. The largest falls were:—4 inches in Banda, Jhansi and Muttra and 3 inches in Allahabad, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Agra and Garhwal. A break is badly needed in most of Bundelkhand for the black soil areas. In the Meerut and part of the Agra divisions some damage has been done by floods. A break of three days was beneficial in Muttra. Prospects of autumn crops are generally favourable except in the black soil areas of Jhansi through excess rain and in north Oudh and parts of the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions where more rain is required. Rain is urgently needed in submontane Oudh, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and the east of Sitapur but no serious damage has as yet occurred except in parts of Bara Banki and Bahraich where standing crops are withering. Autumn sowings are practically completed and transplantation of late rice is in progress. Weeding of autumn and ploughing for spring crops continue. Swan is being harvested in a number of districts and early autumn crops are ripening. Prices continue high and have risen slightly in Fyzabad but have fallen in thirteen districts. The condition of agricultural stock is satisfactory. Fodder and water are available.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a decrease in the numbers on relief of 76,807 of whom over 67,000 were gratuitously relieved and 9,000 workers. Works still attract labourers in Bahraich and Kheri, but will cease in the latter district at the end of August. Works have closed in Jaunpur. Gratuitous relief has been closed with valedictory doles in Almora, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, the Khaga tahsil of Fatehpur and the Chakia tahsil of the Family Domains in Mirzapur. Final doles are being given in Banda and Jalaun. The condition of the people is satisfactary, but fever is prevalent and cholera continues in some districts. Quinine is being distributed free of cost in the distressed areas. There are 2,537 persons on private works. The numbers on Government relief are:—on relief works 52,625; on aided works 3,938; dependants 257; on gratuitous relief 383,900; in poor-houses 1,526: total 442,246. The largest total figures are:—Kheri 98,521; Gonda 79,663; Bahraich 59,510; Mirzapur, with family Domains, 48,262: Sitapur 35,442. Prices:—In the hills 5 1-2 to 6 3-4; Bundelkhand 9 1-2 to 10 1-16; Mirzapur 3 to 10; Kheri 10; elsewhere 11 to 14 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good to moderate rain was received in all districts except Gujranwala and Mianwali. Prices are generally falling. Wheat is dearer than scarcity rates in Hissar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jhang. Other food-grains are generally at or above scarcity rates. Sowings of autumn crops continue in some districts. Ploughings for spring crops are in progress in Jullundur and Sialkot. Sowings of toria have commenced in Lyallpur. The condition and prospects of standing autumn crops are goods to average. Crops on low-lying lands have been damaged to some extent in Rohtak, Gurgaon and Amritsar. Crops in riverain villages of Delhi and Ferozepore have been destroyed by floods. Cattle are generally in good condition. Green grass is plentifull throughout the Province. There are no complains regarding the water-supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain fell all over the Province averaging 4 cents to 1·62 inches. The rain was beneficial to standing crops and autumn sowings and enabled zemindars to continue the preparation of lands for spring crops. The condition of standing crops on irrigated and unirrigated areas is averaged and the outturn is expected to be the same. Fodder and water are sufficient. Irrigation from all the canals in the Province and from hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan continues. Floods in rivers are diminishing. The public health is generally good but seasonable fever is prevailing in the Charsadda and Mardan tahsils. Cholera broke out in three villages of the Mardan and Swabi tahsils. The condition of cattle is generally good except in Nowshera, Kalan and in some villages of the Charsadda and Marwat tahsils. Anthrax is still prevailing in a village of the Nowshera tahsil. Prices of food-grains are falling slightly. Prices are:—wheat 9 3-16 to 13 1-2; gram 10 1-16 to 13; maize 11 3-8 to 17 and bajra 11 to 13 7-8 seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

The rainfall has again been general in Rajputna. The maximum amount recorded being 14 1/5 inches at Bilara in Jodhpur. Continuous rain has retarded agricultural operations in Mewar, Sirohi, Banswara, Kotah, Jhalawar, Bharatpur and Todgarh in Merwara. Every State except Bikaner, Jaipur, Bundi, Tonk, Shahpura and Partabgarh reports that standing crops, especially maize, are suffering from excessive humidity; the damage in Todgarh being estimated at 8 annas in the rupee. Some damage from catterpillars is also reported in the western districts of Jaipur. Prices have fallen in Bundi and Tonk; otherwise there have only been slight fluctuations. Fodder is ample and cattle are generally in good condition.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was general and a break is urgently needed in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkband. Sowing continued in parts of Baghelkhand and weeding is in progress elsewhere. Lands are being prepared for spring crops in Gwalior and Bhopawar but operations have been stopped owing to incessant rains in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bundelkhand. Damage to crops is reported from Gwalior, Bhopal and parts of Bhopawar owing to heavy rain and by insects in parts of Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock is fair to good. Cattle-disease is reported in parts of Indore, Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are falling slightly in Indore and parts of Malwa and are high but steady elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The situation is improving. There is a further decrease in numbers on works. Relief works have been closed in the minor States in Baghelkhand. Prices:—Indore 10; Bundelkhand 8 1/4 to 10 and the Bhopawar Agency 8 to 13 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—Rewa—on works 1,583; on gratuitous relief 1,110; total 2,693. In Indore State—on works "nil"; on gratuitous relief 6,413. In the Bundelkhand Agency—on works "nil"; on gratuitous relief 252. In the Bhopawar Agency Manpur—on works 1; on gratuitous relief 79. In the Gwalior Residency area—on works 63; on gratuitous relief 18; total 81. Grand total on works 1,647; on gratuitous relief 7,872; on both kinds of relief 9,519.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The rainfall during the week amounted to 1 inch in Wardha, Nimar and Bilaspur; from 6 to 8 inches in Narsinghpur, Bhandara and Balaghat and in the other districts from 2 to 5 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are completed except in parts of Saugor, Damoh, Betul and Chhindwara where they are being continued. Rain has retarded late sowings of "til" and "kutki" in Chanda and Yeotmal; also late sowings of "juar" are still unfinished. For want of a break in the rains weeding operations, more or less, are suspended in Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Betul, Akola and the Harsud tahsil of Nimar. Transplantation and thinning operations in rice districts are well advanced. Preparation of land for winter crops continues in Betul, Chindwara, Nagpur and Amraoti. Standing crops are in good condition but slight damage by excessive rain is reported in parts of Nagpur, Chanda, Amraoti, Buldana, Yeotmal and most of the northern districts. Generally all over the Province a break is greatly desirable in the interest of growing crop, late sowings, weeding operations and preparation of land for winter crops. Caterpillars have appeared in several districts but have done little damage. Fodder and water are sufficient and cattle are generally in good condition. Prices:—wheat fell by 1-4 to 1-2 seer per rupee in Damoh and Chindwara and rose by 1-4 seer in Mandla and Drug. Gram became dearer by 1-4 to 1-2 seer in Jubbulpore, Chhindwara and Buldana and cheaper by 1-4 to 1 seer in Seoni and Saugor. Rice fell by 1-2 seer in Buldana and rose by 1-4 to 3-4 seer in Mandla, Nimar, Drug and Amraoti. "Juar" was sold dearer by 2 seers in Amraoti and 1-2 seer in Chhindwara.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Raigarh and Sirguja recorded the heaviest rainfall, viz., 8 to 12 inches, Jashpur, Korea and Sakti from 6 to 7 inches and the remaining States from 1 to 2 inches. Sowings of autumn crops are almost completed. Transplantation and thinning operations are in rapid progress. Weeding continues. Crops are generally doing well. Fodder and water are ample. Prices:—wheat rose by 1 seer per rupee in Bastar and ½ seer in Raj-Nandgaon. Rice and "kodon" sold dearer by 1/2 seer in Raj-Nandgaon.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—During the week the rainfall has again been heavy, especially in the northern districts impeding agricultural operations and damaging "til" and "juar" and a break is much needed. Prospects of standing crops are generally favourable but considerable damage from caterpillars is reported in several districts. Numbers on village works have increased. The increase is on small works opened in the Mandla district which will shortly be closed. The number employed on contract work is steady while that on the Nagpur Itarsi Railway in Betul has risen further. The numbers on village relief have also expanded but the increase is only temporary owing to the contraction of agricultural operations from continuous rain. The numbers are expected to decrease when maize and the early sown millets are harvested but the backwardness of the crops will protract the period during which relief is required. The condition of cattle is good. Foder and water are sufficient. Prices are steady. The public health is good. Relief measures are adequate. The numbers on relief are:—on works 1,137; weavers 14,960; on gratuitous relief 31,216; total 47,313.

The Bombay Report has already appeared.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, before Mr. Lang, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Hira Trikam and Sana Guma, Wagris, were charged at the instance of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, with the theft of a gold watch, a gold stud set with a diamond, a gold chain and other articles of the collective value of Rs. 665, the property of Chabildas Harkisondas, a jeweller of Kalbadevi Road. The police also charged Mura Arjun, Mura Ranchod, and Jiwa Arjun, Wagris, with abetment. The evidence showed that on Saturday afternoon the first two accused entered the complainant's place in his absence and removed a jacket containing the ornaments. In the evening the two men were arrested on suspicion by the Railway Police at the Colaba station with a portion of the stolen property on the person of the first accused and two tickets for Ahmedabad in their possession. They made a statement to the police which led to the recovery of the ornaments from the shop of a Marwari with whom they had been pledged. The first two accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were convicted on their plea and on evidence. On the application of the police the case against them was postponed. Of the other three accused. Mura Arjun was acquitted for want of evidence; Mura Ranchod was sentenced to receive twelve stripes and Jiva Arjun six stripes. The Marwari was next charged with receiving stolen property. Mr. R. T. Pandit, Barrister-at-law, who defended the accused, admitted the charge and pleaded for linient punishment on the ground of his youth and inexperience. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Tuesday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Stenson charged Sheik Isub Sheik Babumian, an old offender, with causing hurt to one Bandu Jasraj with a knife. The evidence, showed that about two o'clock on Sunday morning the accused was seen on the roof of a mesque in Pala Gully. On an alarm being raised a crowd collected in the lane to watch his movements. The accused threw tiles at them and eventually jumped down the roof with an open knife in his hand. Bandu attempted to seize him, when he stabbed him on the abdomen. The accused was then arrested. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was further bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for a year after his release from jail.

THE marriage arranged between Captain and Adjutant Evelyn B. Gordon, 5th Fusiliers, son of the late C. W. Gordon, of Wincombe Park, Wilts, and Martha Florence, eldest daughter of the late Dr. A. H. Wheldon, of Mauritius, will take place on Oct. 21 at Peshawar.

KALI CHARAN MUKERJEE, a small zemindar of Aligarh, has been committed to the Sessions on charges under Sections 506 and 507 of the Indian Penal Code in respect of anonymous letters posted from Aligarh to the Viceroy and the Home Member at Simla. Kali Charan's house was searched in this connection and some arms were found, including a kukri and some shots. Kali Charan was convicted under the Indian Arms Act by Mr. Habibullah, Magistrate, first class and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment Kali Charan appealed, and was admitted to bail. The hearing of the appeal has been postponed till after the Sessions case. The question in the Sessions case turns on the identity of the handwriting, the accused having denied writing the incriminating letters in question. The trial comes on before Mr. Bell, Sessions Judge, Aligarh, on September 7th. Bail has been granted in the Sessions case also.

THE SCARE ABOUT GERMANY.

Some Opinions from German Papers.

The King and the German Emperor have kissed each other on the cheek and have parted friends, the King going on to Marienbad. But a vigorous discussion of the relations of Germany and England still persists. On another page Dr. A. R. Wallace discusses points raised by our article of last week.

Here are some recent German expressions of opinion:

"We are aware," says the "Norddutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," "that here and there in Germany many expressions of unfriendliness against England appear, but it is certain that these are only isolated. It is not so in England, where a regular school of hatred against Germany and everything German exists. This was plainly visible in the attitude of a considerable number of English newspapers after the recent statements of leading British statesmen expressive of friendliness to Germany. Germans cannot be blamed for paying attention to these things, especially when parallel action is observable in the French Press. Those circles, therefore, who are really serious in their desire for a detente will do well if they work each in their own land against the influences hostile to Germany."

"His Majesty the Emperor and his Majesty the King of England," again says the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," "will spend a day at Schloss Friedrichshof, the favourite residence of the late Empress Frederick. This meeting will afford an opportunity for a friendly exchange of views which is equally welcome to both monarchs. An untroubled relationship between the heads of two so mighty Empires as Germany and Great Britain is also desired by their peoples, which, in spite of all hostile incitements, wish to perform their task in the civilisation of the world side by side with one another in peace and unity. We offer his Majesty King Edward a respectful welcome to German soil, and a hope for pleasant impressions."

GERMANY'S DOMINANT OPINION.

"The chief German Agrarian organ," says the "Telegraph" "which is as well qualified as any other paper to speak for the class which actually predominates in Germany, treats this proposal with derision as a disingenuous attempt to obtain by fine phrases what other methods have failed to secure. It says:

'"Germany is to limit her shipbuilding! Berlin was not intimidated by the hostile encircling policy; on the contrary, it was one reason more for accelerating our naval armaments to the utmost of our powers. Now we are to be spun round with talk of peace and friendship, and out of sheer blind confidence renounce the strengthening of the German fleet, or only carry it on in so far as is agreeable to England. To this ridiculous demand we have always only the one answer, "Never."'

"The Nationalistic "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten" also says:

"'If the paper expects from the Cronberg meeting that Germany will impose upon herself any restrictions with respect to the building of her fleet which merely serves for the protection of her commerce and the maintenance of her position as a world-power it makes a very great mistake.'

"The "National Zeitung" the chief party organ of the Right wing of the Liberals, declares that the power of Germany is based on her army, and that 'we simply never shall be able to afford the luxury of a navy equal to that of England.' It expects from the meeting at Cronberg 'an increase in the number of voices which are friendly to peace on this as on that side of the Channel.'"

"For the life of us," says the "Star" "we cannot any reason for casting away the hope that the German war phantom will fade away like the Russian war phantom and the French war phantom. After all, war phantoms are matters of taste and fancy, fad and fashion. Each generation likes to invent a new war phantom for its own especial fright. For a long time we could not sleep of nights for thinking of the menace of Russia. Exactly the same course was run by the great French war phantom. War with France was at one time quite inevitable."

REASONS FOR GERMANY'S NAVY.

"Why does not a condition of political amity exist between Great Britain and Germany, seeing that it has been attained between Britain and France and Russia?" asks the Berlin Correspondent of the "Westminister Gazette." "There is no material question that could rouse the German people against us; and I do not hesitate to say that not only would the idea of a war between Germany and Britain be most unpopular amongst the masses of the German people, but that I do not believe that it could be brought about on this side with the sanction of the people.

"It is the growth of the naval strength of Germany that has unmistakably caused a great portion of the British nation to believe that in one form or other the new German Navy is destined to be antagonistic to British interests. This point of view has been, and still is, a cause of vexation to the German Emperor, on the ground that he has solemnly and repeatedly declared that the German Navy is being strengthened solely for the defence of German shores and German transoceanic interests, but not for the purpose of competing with the British Navy or for aggressive action against Britain.

CHANGES IN THE NORTH SEA.

"If, however, this programme be carried out as it stands, the following changes must necessarily be faced. Whereas only a few years ago Great Britain kept a very small number of warships in the North Sea or in the neighbourhood of the British coasts, the appearance of a new and powerful navy, destined to be permanently stationed within twenty-four hours' distance of Britain, would necessarily call for a modification of our own precautionary measures. The naval force which Germany has decided to be necessary for the protection of her coasts and interests is to consist of thirty-eight battleships, twenty armoured cruisers, thirty-eight small cruisers, and 144 torpedo-boats."

"Between England and Germany, as Sir Henry Cambell-Bannerman remarked to an interviewer at Marienbad, there are no such disputes," writes the "Chronicle." "Lord Salisbury, by a series of concessions and compromises, settled them all some time ago, in a manner which abundantly showed the desire of this country to maintain friendly relations with Germany. Heligoland, over which the German flag now waves in place of the British, is a near and a standing witness. Recent negotiations with France and Russia brought Anglo-French and Anglo-Russian relations up to the level, as it were, of Anglo-German."

WHAT THE EMPEROR SAID.

It should not be forgotten that the German Emperor, at the reception given him at the Guildhall in London in November, 1907, referring to his address at his previous reception at the Guildhall in 1891, emphasised anew his desire to promote the peace of the world.

"I said then, on this spot, that my aim was above all the maintenance of peace. History, I venture to hope, will do me justice, in that I have pursued this aim unswervingly ever since. The main prop and base for the peace of the world is the maintenance of the good relations between our two countries, and I will further strengthen them so far as lies in my power. The German nation's wishes coincide with mine."

BY THE WAY.

MEDIÆVAL TEMPERANCE AND ANTI-GAMBLING PLEDGES.

Some interesting particulars of what would appear to be the earliest examples of written pledges to abstain from gambling and excessive drinking are given in the last number of the Turin "Study Medievali" by Signor Girolamo Biscaro, who has discovered three such documents in the archives of Milan. The first of these records is an oath sworn on the Gospels by Giacomo Pasquali and Armanino Duka, to the effect that for two years they will abstain from gambling in Pavia or within three miles thereof, and will likewise refrain from inducing others to gamble on their behalf; the penalty for any breach of this oath is fixed at five soldi, payable to Papio Bovatorio. In the second document Perano de Bono promises Uberto to abstain from gambling for a certain period, exception being made on behalf of the game of "bismentiro," at which, however, he was not to lose more than two denari on any one day. Further, he undertakes not to visit any inn for drinking purposes before the hour of Vespers on Monday. A breach of either clause of the pledge involves a payment of five soldi to De Proto. By the third document, Sileto Ferrario expresses his willingness to pay twelve denari to his brother Lamperio should he be persuaded to play for money in any place of public resort or to spend more than two denari on intoxicants in any one day.

ABSTAINING MADE EASY—IN 1600.

The motive of these contracts is not stated, but it is presumed that they were entered into by employees whose masters wished to keep their proclivities in check. There is nothing in the documents to suggest the existence of any organisation for the promotion of Temperance. The honour of being first in the field in this respect therefore still rests with Germany, where, according to "Notes and Queries," two Temperance Societies were founded in the sixteenth century. Of these, the Order of Saint Christopher was formed by Sigismund de Diettrichstein on January 18th, 1517, and the Order of Temperance by the Landgrave of Hesse on December 25th, 1600. The members of the one Order were pledged to abstain from toast-drinking and the members of the order undertook not a drink more than seven glasses of liquor at a time, and that not oftener than twice a day. Temperance societies in those days did not err on the side of stringency.

LE ROI DE GRANDE BRETAGNE.

The present head of the French State is not usually considered to resemble in any marked degree Louis XIV., and yet it may be doubted whether any French ruler between the time of "le Roi Soleil" and M. Fallieres has officially described the sovereign of these realms as "le Roi d'Angleterre," the phrase used by the President of the Republic at the recent State Banquet at Buckingham Palace. The diplomatic designation, upon which all Scotsmen would be disposed to insist, is "le Roi de Grande Bretagne," and Louis XIV.'s recognition of "the Old Pretender" as "le Roi d' Angleterre" on the death of his exiled father, James II, at St. Germains in 1701, despite the fact that he had been forced in the Treaty of Ryswick four years before to own William III, as King of England "de facto," was the main cause of a war which added Blenheim and Ramillies Malplaquet, and Oudenarde to our laurels.

THE "PRINCES" OF THE JACOBITES.

Naturally, the Jacobites never acknowledged the English monarch, whom, to his death, they described simply as "the Prince of Orange," just as they never referred to "Queen Anne" but always to the "Princess of Denmark"; as later both George I. and George II. were to them only "the Elector of Hanover." And they were not the earliest of our politicians to emphasise such distinctions of title; for in Commonwealth times, and when Charles II. was in wearisome and poverty-stricken exile, he was constantly referred to in England as "the King of Scots," after his coronation at Scone, and while he was waiting for the day when he was to have "his own again."

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.

The grand old Temple Church, which is undergoing important alterations, including the erection of a new altar, has been renovated many times within the last two or three centuries, and not always with desirable results. In 1682 after it had escaped the Great Fire, it was "beautified; another curious wainscot screen was set up." In 1695 the south-west part was rebuilt with stone, eleven years later it was "wholly new whitewashed, gilt, and painted within, as well as extensively repaired"; and in 1707 and 1737 it was again "repaired and beautified." The result of these and later renovations was to deface and disfigure much that was most beautiful in the church. The colums were made hideous with paint and whitewash; the walls hidden behind wainscoting the lovely Gothic arches choked up with screens and glass windows and doors; and in many other ways the original beauty of the church was destroyed. It was not until 1845 that these disfigurements were removed.

THE SHAH'S JEWELS.

Fifty thousand pounds, the sum the Shah is said to have received from the Russian Bank on the security of some of his jewels, must represent quite a microscopic fraction of the total value of that monarch's precious stones, which has been estimated at £7,000,000. Among these treasures are the famous Kaianian crown, which is surmounted by an uncut ruby "as large as a hen's egg"; the Kaianian belt, a foot in depth, which is a glittering mass of pearls, diamonds, emeralds, and rubies; lambskin caps ornamented with almost priceless aigrettes of diamonds; and jewelled scabbards, each worth a king's ransom. Shah also possesses the finest turquoise in the world; gorgeous jewelled carpets; and trays heaped high with pearls and sapphires. "I am certain," said a traveller who had visited the Royal treasure-chamber, "I counted nearly a hundred emeralds, from half an inch square to 1½ inches long and an inch broad; and in one scabbard, covered with diamonds, there was not a stone smaller than my little finger-nail."

PUNCH'S CHARIVARIA.

Mr. Haldane, we are informed, intends to persevere with his Territorial Army scheme in spite of the resolution passed at the Peace Congress against toy soldiers.

Soldiers serving at Aldershot whose term of service will expire shortly have been invited to join a class of instruction in motor-car driving. Seeing that the men have already been trained to kill, the idea seems an admirable one.

"Has the Sultan been assassihated?" asks a sensational paper. Scarcely ever, we believe.

A HAPPY AFTERTHOUGHT.

Em'ly (in command): "Now, Mary Jane, pull up yer stocking—stick yer 'at on, and—get out of the way of that motor!"—"Punch."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS DECEPTIONS FOR COUNTRY VISITS.

Paying country visits is always an expensive affair in the season of transition, which borrows from winter at one moment to pretend at the next that with seven-leagued boots it has taken a giant stride over spring into summer. The more unsophisticated the woman may be who buries herself in the depths of the country on the great question of dress, the more fatally critical is her eye where her guests toilettes are concerned, while she possesses in nine cases out of ten a most inconvenient memory for the past exploits of their frocks. With a talent for doing up her own dinner dresses, a girl on the most meagre allowance, however, can usually succeed in deceiving every one—excepting perhaps the maid who unpacks her box—with the seamy past of her wardrobe, and by investing in one or two of the latest accessories in the form of fichus and flowers can often impress her hostess with the extreme up-to-dateness of her clothes. Much can be done by the addition of a coat where an old lace evening dress is concerned, and one of the simplest of these which can be made at home is that which consists of nothing but a length of wide sash ribbon, a little lace, chiffon, and velvet ribbon. The ribbon should, however, be of the best quality, with a chine design in thick ribbed silk, or a broche may be used which has a raised velvet surface adorned with a rich floral pattern. Instead of wearing the vetement over an existing corsage, an old white silk evening bodice may be used as the basis—which represents in itself an economy—the foundation being draped well down over the shoulders, after the fashion of a fichu, with white chiffon, a piece of Valenciennes insertion, five or six inches in breadth, outlining it over the shoulders. Three yards of ribbon should be sufficient for the coat, the ribbon being first divided in half, and each piece in turn draped over the veiled bodice, while about four inches are left to form a tabbed end in front, the remainder at the back representing the tails of the coat. The ribbon should be brought well over the shoulders, and where it overlaps the decolletage the superfluous edge must be cut away, so that it follows exactly the round or square cut of the corsage foundation. The scoop thus made should be bound either with white velvet to match the groundwork of the ribbon or in a shade to agree with one of the tones in the design, while as an alternative silver brocade ribbon may be chosen, in which case the outline should be softened with a tiny edging of Malines or Valenciennes lace. After bringing the breadths of ribbon together at the back, each side should be adorned with a double row of velvet-covered or silver buttons, and drawn in at the waist with a couple of larger ones, while the same material—velvet or silver brocade—forms the waistbelt. Each sash-end should be edged with broad Valenciennes insertion, and applique in a slanting direction, so as to form two sharp points, the same lace being used as was employed on the fichu which veiled the undercorsage, so as to give almost the effect of kimono sleeves as well as softening the outline of the ribbon over the shoulders.

THE HIGHEST SALARIED MAN IN THE WORLD.

"They have a miner over there in America who can smell a gold mine a thousand miles away. Let's send for this man Hammond." Thus Barney Barnato is reported to have spoken to his brother one day in London, years ago. So Hammond, John Hays, was sent for, and proved invaluable to Barnato, and afterwards to Cecil Rhodes, in their South African enterprises," says "Current Literature."

AN EXTRACTOR OF GOLD.

"A man who can 'smell' gold mines is obviously invaluable to somebody. The great business boom that has been of late years sweeping over the whole world has been due in large measure to the rapid increase in the production of gold and the consequent increase in the circulating medium. John Hays Hammond has probably done more than any other one man on the planet to bring about this rapid increase. To his abilities as a mining engineer, therefore, every nation that has felt the effects of the tidal wave of prosperity is in some degree indebted for its industrial progress. The power which his skilful touch has released has rendered the strain of living a bit easier in all civilised lands.

CHAINS OF CONSEQUENCE.

"It has quickened the flow in the arteries of trade, it has helped drive the machinery of a myriad mills and factories, it has weighted down a little deeper the great transoceanic steamships, and it has increased the size of millions of savings bank deposits. It has helped to do other things. For instance, it helped to precipitate a bloody and costly war in South Africa. One gets dizzy, indeed, trying to follow up, even in imagination, the endless and numberless chains of consequence that take their start in the actions of such a man.

"His yearly salary as chief consulting engineer of the Guggenheim Company is said, on good authority, to be $500,000, which is ten times that of the President of the United States. It is presumebly the largest salary paid to any man on the earth, the largest salary ever paid continuously in the history of the world.

"Hammond was born in the centre of gold excitement. The year was 1855, and the place was San Francisco. When he was a child he watched the gulch miners washing dirt and gravel for the grains of gold. He went hunting for it himself at the age of ten, and he quickly developed a knack of finding it. Old miners say he would take up a chunk of quartz and confidently, assert, 'This contains a fine nugget.' They would break it open and the nugget.

HIS EDUCATION.

"His taste for mineralogy was so marked that his father determined to send him all the way across the Continent to Yale, to attend the Sheffield Scientific School, where he graduated in 1876. He completed the equipment for his future career in the Royal School of Mines at Freiberg, Germany, and in 1880 he was a member of the U.S. Geological Survery, examining all the principal old mines of California. The natural aptitude, therefore, he added the best of technical training, and it took him only about ten years to achieve a reputation that reached London and moved the Barnatos as already related."

A CORRESPONDENT states that New York is threatened with a convention which in its character will quite outclass any assemblage ever gathered in that city or anywhere else. This is announced as a "Convention of criminals" to discuss their relations with society, the police, and one another, "Brotherhood" being their watchword. The proposal comes from Dr. Reitman, of Chicago, a sociologist known as the "King of Tramps," who has been engaged in rescue work among that fraternity for many years. He asks for police immunity for the interesting delegates while here. The police, as well they may, view the project coldly. If the delegates come they may expect to be all promptly arrested as suspicious persons. "The chances are," say the police, "that we shall find many of them fugitives from justice, escaped prisoners, and men under indictment or wanted for various crimes. We shall throw out the drag net and gather them in."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

No habitual reader of the New York "Nation" would be surprised at the recent article on Wordsworth. From time to time during the last year or so there have been cast at that poet, sometimes from a "letter to the editor" and sometimes from the body of a review, darts of another sort than Cupid's, and now this element of anti-Wordsworthianism has culminated in a three-decker special article the writer of which finds the secret of all Wordsworth's limitations, in poetry, philosophy and outlook, in a certain "lack of native vitality." In so far as the article criticises the philosophy of Wordsworth it is not of supreme importance. A reader asks of a poet not that his ideas should agree with his own, but that they should appeal powerfully to his feelings and imagination. Thus one does not require to be a follower of Epicurus in order to enjoy the poem of Lucretius, nor does appreciation of Dante imply acquiescence in the mediæval theology, while if, as Mark Pattison says, the particular form of Christianity reprezented by Milton has passed away, Milton not the less on that account remains the second of the two great names of English poetry. So it may be—although we do not admit that it is—with Wordsworth. A reader's enjoyment is, of course increased when he is in perfect agreement with his poet, but the increment of pleasure in that case is not a specifically poetic increment, and certainly anyone is in a fair way to lose all poetic perception whose mental reaction upon a poem is a mere alternation of "nego" and "probo" as he reads.

THE AUTHOR'S HABITS.

On the other hand, the article is vitiated as literary criticism by an attempt to be little Wordsworth's poetry by caricaturing his habits of composition. The poet, as we know from his sister's "Journals," used to labour over his verses until sometimes he made himself ill. So our writer "seems to see him" starting with the hard determination to "flog his sluggish blood into motion," working himself up into a "tense, nervous state of expectancy," so that "his apprehensions come in crowds." He "can see," he adds, "the haggard search for inspiration in his eyes," eyes in which the fire too commonly merely "glimmered and smoked." And it was only when the will was quite exhausted or off its guard altogether that the inspiration came, bringing with it the power to write poetry. Now such an explanation might serve if Wordsworth's case merely were that some of his poems were good and some bad. But the peculiarity is that the good and the bad lie in such close juxtaposition in the same poem. Mr. William Watson once quoted as characteristically prosaic this line from the "Leech Gatherer":

> At length himself unsettling, he the pond
> Stirred with his staff.
> He might have quoted—
> He with smile did then his words repeat;
> And said that, gathering leeches far and wide
> He travelled; stirring thus about his feet
> The waters of the pools where they abide.

Yet those passages occur in one of the poems which no Wordsworthian anthology could omit. It is the poem of the "I thought of Chatterton" stanza, of the hare "running races in its mirth," while the former bathos of the two follows immediately upon the sublime image of the cloud which "heareth not the loud winds when they call." Wordsworth's is not the case of a man "searching for inspiration." It is the case of one with the inspiration working powerfully in his heart already and labouring for adequate utterance. Sometimes he misses it, and the result may be bald prose; on the other hand, sometimes he hits it, and the result is such felicities of diction as are unrivalled in our language.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN FRANCE.

M. Yves Guyot in his discourse on "The Influence of English Thought upon France" has too much ground to go over in little space to permit of his introducing much detail, so that his reference to the influence of Sir Walter Scott is limited to the observation that it revived the study of history in France. Nevertheless, the vogue of Sir Walter Scott is one of the most striking things in the history of modern French literature. It did not begin at once. Several of what are now recognised as the best of his novels had been translated, and were allowed to gather dust on the bookseller's shelves when "Ivanhoe" appeared. From that time the feeling in favour of Scott gradually grew, and during the third decade of the nineteenth century it became an infatuation. This was in no degree due to the excellence of the translations. The early translators, M. Maigron tells us, allowed themselves every licence in handling the work of one who was himself in no technical sense a stylist. They abridged, they expanded, they mistranslated, and there was nothing vived and spirited in the original which they did not enfeeble. Stendhal could only explain to himself by suggesting that to each volume there must be four translators of whom at least three knew no English. Still, even in the faded tapestry of a week translation the lively figures of Scott's imagination caught the public heart, so that so early as 1821 a reviewer, in an odd notice of "Kenil-worth," in the course of which he mentions incidentally "sir Southey" as well as "sir Scott," wrote: "Here's more Walter Scott! Make haste, gentlemen, and you especially, ladies. It is marvellous, it is novel; make haste. The first edition is exhausted, the second is sold in advance, the third will disappear as soon as it is issued from the press. Hasten and buy! Bad or good, what does it matter? Sir Walter Scott has put his name to it; that is enough; .... and long live England and the English!" Then came the imitators. They were as numerous as "a hatch of insects on a summer day." One bookseller, who tried to keep his customers in touch with what was being done in letters, intimated that between April and August of 1822 there had been published one hundred and fifty volumes of romances. In 1824 one hundred and ten volumes were issued in three months. Publishers were on the look-out for "un Scott francais," and readers of Balzac will remember how when Lucien took his manuscript "novel in the style of Sir Walter Scott" to the publisher the latter proposed to him to retell the whole history of France in a series of romances. "Every authentic reign," he said, "will demand at least one work, and sometimes four or five—those, for example, of Louis XIV., Henri IV., and Francois I. In this way you will make a picturesque history of France, in which you will paint the costumes, the furniture, the houses, the interiors, and the private life, communicating to the whole the spirit of the times, instead of making a mere painful narration of known facts." By and by men of genius arose upon whom Scott was only an indirect influence, and in his "Le Roman Historique" M. Maigron has said—although his fellow-countrymen have given him little thanks for saying it—that if it had not been for Scott such books as Hugo's "Notre Dame," De Vigny's "Cinq Mars," and Merimee's "Chronique" would never have been written.

THE marriage arranged between Percy Henry Havelock Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers, younger son of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, late Royal Engineer and the Hon. Isabel Nora Gwendoline, daughter of the late Lord Kinross and the Dowager Lady Kinross, will take place on Saturday, September 19, at St. Baldred's Church, North Berwick.

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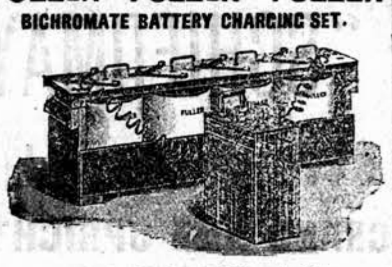
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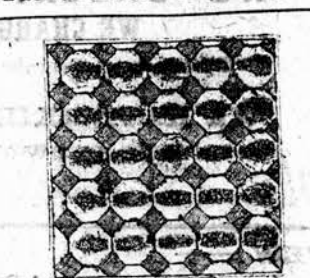
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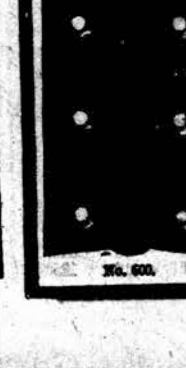


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A HOSPITAL NURSE



Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves—

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute proof, from the Royal Families of Europe, proof from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. B. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine cured it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine recreated and increased their energy and vitality.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.] [BOMBAY, SEPT. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	86 7/16		1/16
do. Rentes	96 3/4	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 15/16		5/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 5/16	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8	unchgd	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		
do. in New York ...	57 1/8		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·13 1/2	0·1	
do. do. Berlin....	20·40 3/4		1/4
do. do. New York.	4·85 3/4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since 28th May	
do Short London Bills	19-16	1/16	
do. 3 months' sight.			
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/2	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4	1/8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/4	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	unchgd	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1		

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £220,000 for S. America.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1/2 3/4
*Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.
Bar Gold 77/10 3/8+1-8.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Unsettled.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 2,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	.....
Imports	1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·25—49
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 3/8—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
4·78	4·66	4·63	4·61	4·59
—11	—04	—03	—02	—02
J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May.	
4·59	4·61	4·62	4·63	
—02	—02	—02	—02	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	... 5,500 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	... 13,000 ,,
Do to Continent ...	... 6,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·50 unchanged.	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later partially on covering.
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·55 unchgd.	
Do, do. Dec. 8·50+03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9 1/8—unchgd
Futures—Month of Oct. 8·57+02
Do. do. Dec. 8·53+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet but Steady.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—3,280,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore, 47 Aug.-Sept.—Actuals—nothing.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs.ex-ship—47 1/2—Aug.-Sept.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)—9 1/8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 4s. buyers.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skins sales opened to-day good demand.
Goat Skins offered 1,460,000
Sheep Skins offered 1,161,600
Goat skins Madras good demand at last sales' rates.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

[THURSDAY EVENING.] [1ST SEPTEMBER, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. ,, 16th July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. ,, 23rd ,,
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th ,,

Money :—
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs 25 lacs up.

Exchange :—
The Market has been firm in tone and except for a short space in the morning, there have been no buyers under 1-4 1-16 for 3 months' sight credits. Few bills have been offered for near delivery but some business has been done at about 1-32 a month up for forward. The general rate for T.T. was 1-3 7-8 for opening at which there are no buyers and later there were sellers at 1/3 29/32 and little enquiry. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29/32 to 1/3 29-32
Demand Drafts ...	1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 7-32
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	275

Government Paper :—
To-day has been the settling day in this Market and a fairly large business has been done. Rates opened at 95 1-2 ready and 95 7-16 for next account and gradually advanced to 95 11-16 ready at which the settlement was finally arranged. Later the Market eased a little, the quotations at the close being 95 5-8 ready and 95 1-2 for the next settlement. Calcutta rates are advised as 95 1-2 for cash and 95 7-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95-10
1st Settlement ...	... ,, 95-8

Bullion :—
On Monday the London Bar Silver market closed unchanged and steady at 23 5-8 ready and 23 11-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also unchanged at 51 1-8. Locally the market opened at 60 3-8 ex-duty for ready bars and advanced 1-16 to 60 7-16. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	6	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver on Duty—Ready	60	7	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	60	5	8

COTTON.

Market Report :—
There is little or no change to report in the general position of our market to-day. Rates are much the same as those ruling on Saturday last and the volume of business passing in New Crop is small. Exporters are almost out of the market. Prices close as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with little doing either by exporters or mills and prices are slightly easier.

The turn-over at Colaba this afternoon was very moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	232	March-09
Good M. G. Broach ...	226 1/2	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	209	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	200-1	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	193	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	192	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	184	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	181	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	186	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ,,	173-9	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	168 1-2	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	2,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·68	4·64	4·62	4·60
unchgd	+01	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.
4·60	4·62	4·63	4·64	4·65
+01	+01	+01	+01	new position.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is easier and prices are giving way.
We quote :—
Ready ...Rs. 8 4 0 to Rs. 8 5 0 B. T.
New Crop, April-May ... ... ,, 7 10 6 R. T.
Rapeseed :—
The Market is quiet with little doing, and we quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 3 4 0 B. T.
,, Yellow Gujerat ... ,, 9 3 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ... ,, 9 4 0
Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 9 10 0
Tone—Easier, downward tendency.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 30 0 0
Tone.—Quiet but steady.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 25 8 0
Tone.—Steady.
Mowraseed :—
Ready ...Rs. 6 0 0 to Rs. 6 1 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm and advancing.
Wheat :—
New White Delhi, April-May...Rs. 5 1 3 R. T.
Tone.—Quiet but steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,480
India	63 1-4
Indian Specie Bank	53

Mills :—

David	356 1-4
Kohinoor	715
Manockji Petit	3,215

Presses :—

Volkart's United	1,040
Indian Cotton...	1333-4

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	316
Badham Pile & Co	127
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	337 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,115
Marcks & Co....	130
Treacher & Co	320

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	613	bales.
Wheat	2,709	cwts.
Linseed	1,282	,,
Rapeseed	111	,,
Gingellyseed	nil	,,
Poppyseed	414	,,
Groundnuts	431	,,
Castorseed	2484	,,
Rice	819	,,
Myrabollams	922	,,
Cottonseed...	1,905	,,
Mowraseed...	500	,,
Gram	nil	,,
Joowar	nil	,,
Maize	nil	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 29th August, 1908, as compared with the statement of 22nd August 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 22. Rs.	August. 29. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	101,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	55,55,210	47,90,134
Public Deposits at Branches ...	45,75,373	50,52,842
Other Deposits ...	7,98,77,109	8,08,51,162
Post Bills ...	98,272	91,273
Sundries ...	16,77,490	17,18,027
	11,18,83,454	11,26,03,438
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,54,54,430	1,58,01,658
Other authorised Securities.	10,68,085	10,79,131
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,27,69,481	217,65,047
Loans do. do.	2,42,61,723	2,35,99,217
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,29,91,673	1,29,20,521
Dead Stock ...	3,10,790	3,11,315
Stamps ...	4,147	4,043
Bullion ...	2,38,882	3,03,411
Balances with other Banks.	14,26,861	9,14,533
Sundries ...	1,47,190	1,47,225
Cash ...	3,32,60,192	3,37,57,534
	11,18,83,454	11,26,03,438

LIEUT.-COLONEL JULIAN HASLER, of the Buffs, was married on August 11 at St. Mary's, Boxgrove, near Aldingbourne, to Miss Edith Gwendolen Orr-Ewing. The bridegroom has seen much active service, having served under Sir Robert Low in the Chitral Expedition in 1895, and under Sir William Lockhart on the North-West Frontier of India from 1897 to 1898. The bride is the eldest daughter of Captain John Orr-Ewing, of Aldingbourne House, Chichester. The bride was given away by her father, and Captain Charles Orr, R. A., acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Olive Orr-Ewing, Miss Jean Orr-Ewing, Miss Joan Hasler, Miss Violet Hoare, and Lady Amy Gordon-Lennox, and Master Kingsmill was page.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,455
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	53
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	247
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	465
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	490
Century	500	500	50	375
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,720
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 900
David	250	250	20	356½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	200
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,420
Gokl Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515½
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	470
Hydersabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	370
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	160
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	410
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	775
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	715
Leopold	100	100	3	52
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United.....	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,215
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,025
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53½
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20½
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	210
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	695
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	915
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,240
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,310
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Rack Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 10600
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2700
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	159
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	139
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	885
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	337+
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	277½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 340
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divid 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 13	54
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	32
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	G. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	51
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 288
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	580	yr. 40	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Indian Cotton	125	135	11½	133½
Khangaum	400	400	25	300
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co ...	400	400	50	655
New Berar	500	500	40	500
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	500
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co	500	500	140	4,400
Sind	1,000	1,000	35	720
Surat City	400	400	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co. Ld.....	200	200		
Wardhwan G. & P....	1,000	1,000	80	1,040
	150	50	12	125

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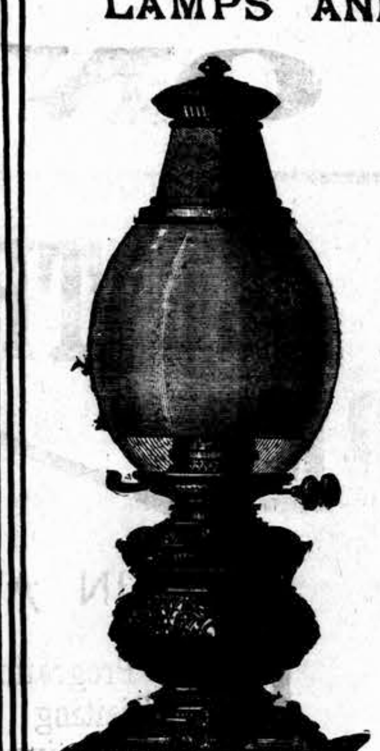
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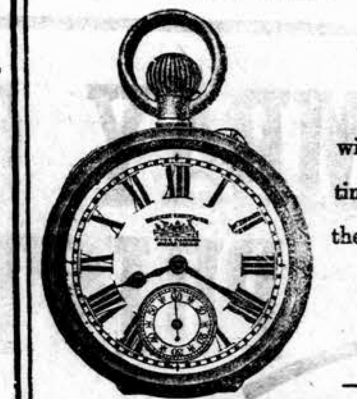
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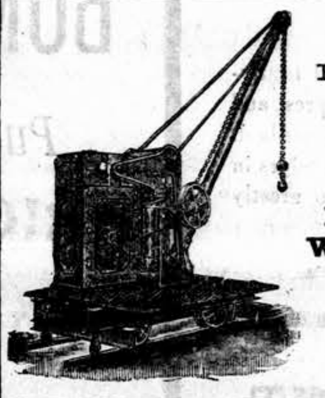
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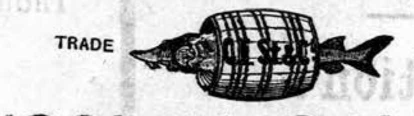
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